THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 269

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Security Tax Is Frozen; British Counter-Reprisal; Childless Husbands in 1-A?

The World's Day—October 10, 1942

Washington: Social Security Tax Is Frozen

After freezing the Social Security tax to the present rates by a vote of 50 to 35, the Senate prepared to vote on the largest revenue bill in history, which would raise taxes $8,000,000,000. [Financial Page.]

An experimental "little manpower commission" to scour the nation for men to work with beef and dairy-cattle herds was announced by Gov. Harold E. Stassen (R) of Minnesota, in a move to alleviate the critical shortage of farm labor.

A new alternative formula allowing price increases in 11 major groups of foods has been set up by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The action will permit dealers to restock hundreds of items which had been disappearing from retail shelves due to a profit squeeze, he pointed out. [Page 1.]

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved a Navy request to open the Coast Guard Reserve to women for shore jobs.

The Coast Guard Cutter Muskeget, carrying a normal complement of 100 officers and men, "has been overdue in the Atlantic for some time and must be presumed lost," the Navy disclosed.

Employers of not more than eight are exempt from President Roosevelt's Wage Stabilization Order, announced the War Labor Board.

Long-distance telephone calls dealing with the war effort or other phases of public security shall have priority, beginning Nov. 1, over all others, announced the Board of War Communications. [Financial Page.]

Production of all types of paper would be cut 10 per cent under a WPB order, which has momentarily been held up. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: British in Counter-Reprisal

German war prisoners in Britain to the number of 1,376 were presumed to have been shackled at noon today in counter-reprisal for the Nazi action last Thursday in fettering the same number of British and Canadian prisoners captured Aug. 19 in the raid on Dieppe.

Giorgio Molfino, president of Italy's fascist trade federation has been expelled from the party for "having misused his public position in order to obtain personal advantages for himself," Rome dispatches said.

Sixty-four Dutch seamen who were cast away on the barren northern shore of Nova Zembla Island in the Arctic after losing their ship in a convoy, reached London today, the Dutch news agency reported.

The Stars and Stripes, American Army newspaper which was published weekly in the last war, announced it would begin publication on a six-day week basis starting Nov. 1. The paper will consist of four tabloid-size pages making full use of American news services. Subscriptions cost 10 cents a week.

New England: Childless Husbands Facing 1-A

Massachusetts married men without children may expect to be reclassified shortly in the selective service as 1-A. [Page 5.]

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the Foreign Trade Council at Boston that construction of new shipyards has been completed and the next problem is obtaining sufficient men and women to build the ships. [Page 2.]

The 22-year-old dispute between the musicians' union and the Boston Symphony Orchestra approached a settlement. [Page 5.]

National: Tacoma Bridge Added to Scrap Pile

Cable by cable and strand by strand, the steel remnants of Tacoma's (Wash.) great $6,400,000 Narrows bridge are going into the national scrap pile.

Pacific Coast States were placed under new and stricter dim-out regulations effective Oct. 25 by Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, head of the western defense command and fourth army, who changed his dim-out regulations of August 20 to provide that in restricted zones essentially all light visible from above, including street lighting, now must be shielded.

Mediation proceedings between representatives of railroad labor and carrier managements have ben "broken off" after both sides failed to reach an agreement on wage questions, it was announced in Chicago.

Complying with a War Labor Board directive issued Aug. 18, the Aluminum Company of America and the International Union of Aluminum Workers (C. I. O.) agreed on an upward "wage adjustment" of five cents an hour for employees of Republic Mining and Manufacturing Company at Bauxite, Ark.

Americas: Three Germans Held in El Salvador

The Public Security Ministry of El Salvador announced that three Germans had been captured at Pasaquina, a village on the Honduras border, and were being held on suspicion that they were three expert saboteurs wanted by the United States F. B. I.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

It's Still a Nickel, But Without Nickel

WASHINGTON, Oct 10 (AP)—The wartime nickel, an official five-cent piece made of copper, silver and manganese without any nickel to conserve that critical war material, made its appearance here Oct. 8.

The new pieces, made of 56 per cent copper, 35 per cent silver and nine per cent commercial manganese, replace the old 25 per cent nickel, 75 per cent copper five-cent piece, but reporters noted no difference in outward appearance when Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. gave them samples today.

The new coins, however, bear an identifying initial of the mint producing them so they can be distinguished by the Treasury from the old nickels.

The Treasury stopped making the nickel-copper nickel in March and a shortage of five-cent pieces developed in some parts of the nation while the change-over was being effected.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

A Free China

The United States and Great Britain promised China today that they would immediately open negotiations to end their special treaty rights and privileges in China. This is part of an announced policy of the State Department and Foreign Office to begin laying the foundations for a freer and more just postwar world at once.

Parallel to this trend in the news, this newspaper offers a series on planning for the future, entitled "The World We Want," of which the ninth article appears on the first page of the second section today.

Officials Push Efforts to Get N.E. Fuel Relief

Tobin gets promise of more tank cars as Governors of six states prepare to leave for Washington.

New England's highest official representatives were busily engaged today in a new and determined effort to bring fuel relief to this region before winter sets in.

Only 48 hours before the six New England Governors planned to leave for Washington to carry their fuel oil problems to President Roosevelt, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston returned from the nation's Capital this morning with the promise that more tank cars would shortly be allocated to the six northeastern states.

The Mayor obtained this assurance from Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, with whom the Governors will confer before seeing the President. Mr. Tobin said he had received a definite statement from Mr. Ickes to the effect that "more oil tank cars will be diverted to New England immediately."

This appeared to presage a successful visit of the Governors to Washington, for they are concerned with obtaining assurances from the President and from Mr. Ickes similar to those given to the Mayor by the Fuel Co-ordinator. The Governors will leave for the Capital on Oct. 12, accompanied by a corps of heating and transportation experts.

Conferences between the Governors and Mr. Ickes will start on Oct. 13 at 10 a. m., and a subsequent conference will be arranged with the President which Mr. Ickes will attend as consultant. The President had previously termed the issue "a technical one" and hence one concerning the Governors and Mr. Ickes only. But additional appeals to the President from the Governors caused him to alter his stand and invite them to see him.

The object of the Governors will be to have New England's quota of fuel tank cars increased as near as possible to the region's daily rationed requirements of 1,550 cars. Mayor Tobin declared that he had pointed out to Mr. Ickes the fact that New England was now receiving no more than 900 cars daily and that keen suffering can result from failure to build up local fuel supplies now before the demands reach their peak.

The Mayor said he had also conferred in Washington with Massachusetts Congressmen, asking them to exercise their powers more forcibly in behalf of fuel relief. The Mayor returned to Boston by airplane last night. At least one of the Governors, William H. Wills of Vermont, will fly to Washington.

Gas-rationing violators in New England are hit by penalties: Page 2.

U. S. Hold on Solomons Precarious; Big Allied Bomber Raid Hits Japanese; Special Treaty Rights in China to Go

Big Fortresses devastate Axis Pacific bases while others smash at Lille, France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

As American Flying Fortresses completed their biggest daylight assault of the war over Lille, France, Flying Fortresses in the Pacific launched their heaviest and most destructive raid of the war on Japanese bases.

In the Pacific, the huge American bombers dropped 60 tons of bombs on Japanese supply dumps, barracks, and jetties at Rabaul, New Britain, and in conjunction with other Allied planes, dropped some 16 tons of explosives on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea.

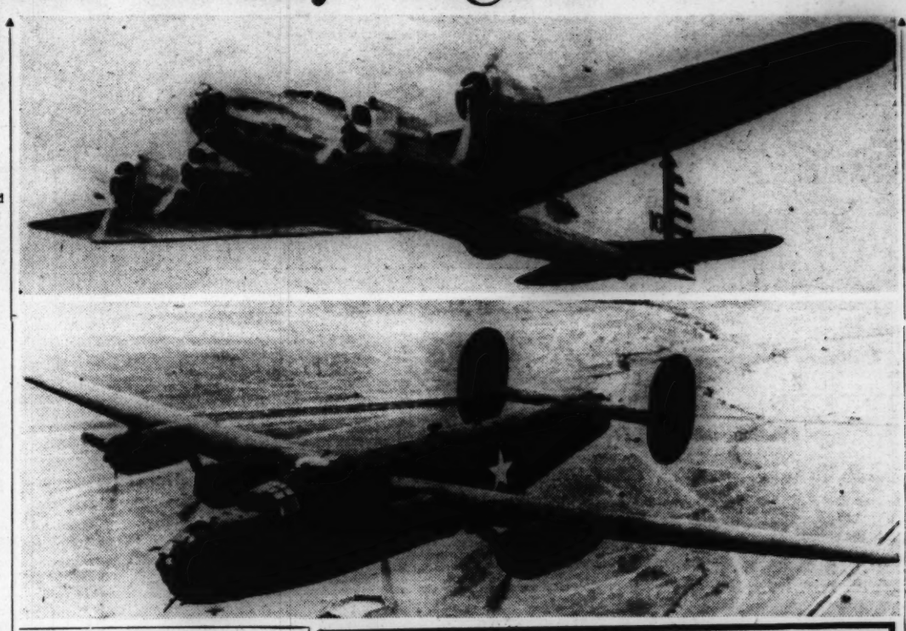
The raid on Lille was disclosed in further details published today to have surpassed in destructive power anything that the Germans have used against Britain, even including the 500-plane raids during the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Flying Fortresses each carried a bomb load of about three tons, while the American-built Liberator bombers—which also took part in the raid—carried four tons. The total bomb load unleashed over the French industrial city probably totaled in the neighborhood of 700,000 pounds.

Repercussions from both of these air successes will be felt in Russia where the defenders of Stalingrad, holding the battered city for the forty-seventh day, were disclosed to have repulsed some 80 individual Nazi tank assaults in the past four days. The Soviet communiqué indicated that with all Nazi attacks blunted, Russian defenders were settling down to trench warfare to hold their positions.

This news was accompanied by the announcement from Moscow that the system of injecting political commissars into the Russian Army to supervise morale and political instruction had been abol-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



U. S. Air Force Unleashes Power

Planes such as the two shown above—the Flying Fortress (top) and the Consolidated Liberator—were disclosed to have carried out the heaviest daylight air assault of the war against Germany when they bombed Lille, France, on Friday. The Flying Fortress also was the spearhead of the heaviest air attacks yet launched against the Japanese in the Pacific Area. Bottom: Direction of the great daylight air raid by American heavy bombers over Lille is indicated by broken lines.

Wide World, Associated Press, By a Staff Artist

U. S.-Britain Move to Drop Chinese Rights

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

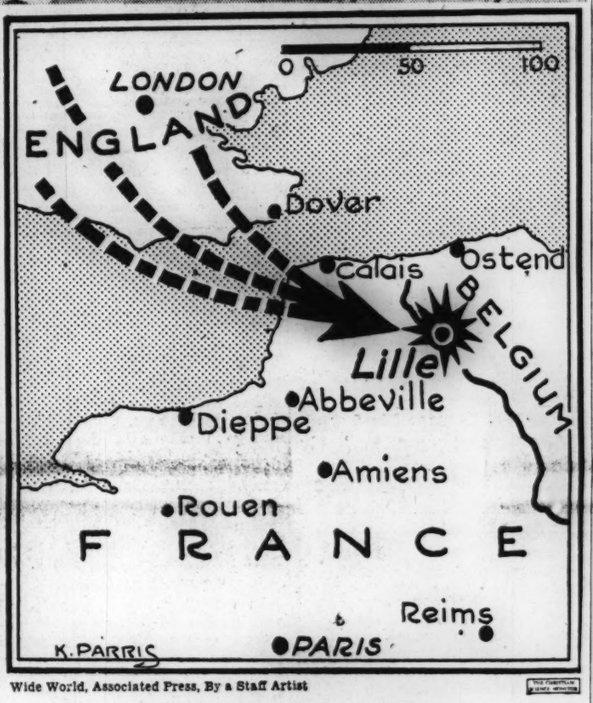
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—World-wide independence and sovereignty for all peoples in the postwar world were closer today following announcement that the United States, Great Britain and Canada would move immediately to relinquish all extraterritorial rights in China.

Canada's Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today that Canada is following the lead of the United States and Great Britain, is prepared to negotiate a treaty with China relinquishing extraterritorial and related rights enjoyed by Canadians under existing treaties between China and Great Britain.

These countries will promptly negotiate with their Far Eastern ally for the abandonment of special treaty privileges which have stood for 100 years or so but which are now recognized to be relics of the past between great nations.

[Abolition of the extraterritorial rights, however, would have little immediate practical effect, in view of the fact that the most important areas in which

Continued on Page 8, Column 3



American maneuver in island not start of major offensive to defeat Japanese.

From Berlin, from France, from Pearl Harbor, from Java, Mr. Harsch has reported the war. Now, in Washington, he is studying the strategic situation against the background of his wide familiarity with our widespread battlefronts.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It grows daily more apparent that the scope and nature of the American move into the Solomon Islands was distorted during its early phase.

The American public was led to believe that this was the bona fide beginning of a great counter-offensive which would sweep the tide of Japanese conquest back through the East Indies and the Philippines.

Instead of that we have today a narrow beachhead on Guadalcanal under steadily increasing Japanese pressure and it is quite obvious that the Marines who won their ground so courageously can hold it only with the aid of substantial reinforcement.

The initial exaggeration about the Solomons operation is partly the result of natural and understandable impulses. There was a yearning public desire for good news and there was perfectly proper Navy pride in the initial success of an operation involving heavy sacrifices and the highest courage.

Beyond Justification

But Navy spokesmen did go farther than commendable pride would justify in building up the impression that this was "the real thing"—the beginning of a big counterattack. Just why still remains something of a mystery.

The charitable explanation is that it was done deliberately to mislead the enemy and draw Japanese forces from China, both to spare the Chinese and to relieve the threat to Siberia.

The uncharitable explanation is that the exaggeration sprang from impulses to draw the spotlight away from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia. One hopes that the former is the true explanation. It was a perfectly sound military move.

But whatever the motive there is no longer any valid reason for continuing the deception. The Pacific Front is a holding front and is intended to be a holding front, so far as American strategy is concerned, until Germany is defeated. This could be changed at any time, but the plan now in force is to hold Japan and nothing more.

On any holding front there are constant moves to "improve positions," "straighten the line," or to "feel out the enemy." Sometimes under such a plan of operation one attempts to draw the enemy into action and induce him to commit a large force just to keep it from operating elsewhere.

Tactical Offensive

Obviously, we do not know exactly what was the tactical motive the Naval High Command had in mind when it planned the Solomons expedition. That is their secret and is quite properly being kept secret. But it is clear that it was a tactical offensive within the broad framework of the strategic defensive.

The Solomons are extremely important to the strategy of the Southwest Pacific. Had the Japanese been allowed to develop their position in them unchallenged they would by this time be ready to make the next step southward into the New Hebrides. The next step then would be New Caledonia If this creeping offensive had been permitted it would have outflanked Northeastern Australia and jeopardized the United Nations position in the entire Far Pacific. The Japanese had to be stopped in the Solomons. And Guadalcanal was the right place to stop them.

But the Japanese in turn cannot afford to let us occupy the Solo-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Prices and Your Purse: OPA Grants Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Some of the nation's housewives may soon pay more at the corner grocer's under a new alternative pricing formula announced by the Office of Price Administration.

They may also get some items that have been off the grocer's shelves lately because of a squeeze on food wholesalers and retailers who have found it difficult to do business under March ceiling prices.

The jump won't be much, Price Administrator Leon Henderson assured the housewives—"a cent or two for the most part for the affected foodstuffs."

There are hundreds of individual items in 11 broad groups announced last night: breakfast cereals, canned fish, cooking and salad oils, sugar, canned vegetables, coffee, rice, hydrogenated shortening, other shortening, dried fruits and lard. On two of these items, lard and dried fruits, the new price ceilings, effective Oct. 15, are compulsory and present maximums must be abandoned whether the ceilings result in higher or lower price tags.

Some unofficial estimates placed the increase in the nation's food cost at $70,000,000 annually, or about two thirds of one per cent of the costs of the food groups affected.

Under the new system retailers are divided into classes, based on dollar volume of sales. The permissible mark-ups differ as to each class.

For instance, the country retailer is allowed to multiply his net cost of a certain cereal by 1.22 to get his alternative ceiling, while the big city super-market can multiply its net cost by only 1.11. If in either case the new price turns out to be lower than the March ceiling, there will be no change in the price to the public.

"This action," said Mr. Henderson, "was taken by OPA to permit essential foods to flow through wholesale and retail channels to the consuming public.

"Many stores have found themselves unable to restock these items because increases in costs at the growing and processing level have meant that neither the wholesaler nor retailer could stock and sell the goods under his March ceilings."

Mr. Henderson added that even though the regulation may result in a rise in some stores, the average housewife may buy the foods more cheaply than if she shopped in stores "with ceiling prices so high that they could continue to carry them."

OPA officials did not attempt to estimate the financial effect on the family budget, saying perhaps only 20 to 25 per cent of the 575,000 retailers and 5,000 wholesalers would use the alternative pricing. Wholesalers have until Nov. 30 to complete adjustments and retailers until Dec. 31.

OPA to Issue Two New Price Rulings

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Office of Price Administration will shortly issue two new food pricing regulations, one of which will permit specified price increases on certain new-pack canned goods other than vegetables and the other to cover a number of seasonal items such as maple sirup, holiday candies, and apple cider.

G. A. R. Donates Metal In Cemeteries to War

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—J. S. Dumser, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, signed an order that all cannon balls, cannon and other metal ornaments on graves of G. A. R. veterans throughout the country be collected and turned into material for machines of war.

"It may be our last shot for victory," Mr. Dumser said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 10

With all the new price control rules being written in Washington, there is still a big enforcement job to be done out over the country.

A recent sample survey by OPA in the Southeast, according to a Department of Commerce bulletin, showed that in Alabama, 26 per cent of the merchants are "properly complying" with ceiling price regulations, 47 per cent are "inadequately complying" and 27 per cent "making no compliance."

In Tennessee, the records showed proper compliance 50 per cent; inadequate compliance, 40 per cent; no compliance, 10 per cent.

In Georgia, the report was proper compliance, 35 per cent; inadequate compliance, 40 per cent; no compliance, 25 per cent.

Turkeys Plentiful

Turkeys will be plentiful this fall and will probably be even more so next year. The price is up materially. OPA had no authority over turkey prices until Oct. 2. Now the price has been stabilized. A large supply of feed and a favorable turkey-feed ratio portends plenteous supplies of the "Great American bird."

Gum Dwindling

Chewing gum is fast becoming a war casualty for civilians. Thus far OPA has disclosed no plans to ration the dwindling supplies on drug-store counters.

Large purchases by the Army plus the curtailment of sugar use is the explanation given.

Meal for Pup

If you have trouble buying meat or canned food for your pup, try this basic wartime dish for British dogs:

Mix potatoes with the parings of carrots, turnips and outside leaves of green vegetables boiled for 15 or 20 minutes. Moisten with soup

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Debate Illustrates Watch Of British on Arms Firms

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The most encouraging aspect of Great Britain's most extensive arms profits probe of the war which was debated in the House of Commons during the week is that it throws fresh light on numerous ways in which a vigilant official eye is being kept on finances of armament firms.

Two chief conclusions can be reached from the Commons inquiry into the affairs of the British Manufacturing and Research Company, whose most important job has been the production of airplane cannon. The first is that adequate machinery and powers do exist for virtually eliminating war profiteering in armaments.

The second is that the main troubles with this machinery are its complexity, shortage of skilled auditors and the fact that the whole cost system in Government contracts is a constant source of difficulty. On this point Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood gave a hint of coming Government action to revise the system.

Three Protective Methods

The British have three methods for taking both profit and waste out of war contracts. One is by the excess profits tax whereby the Exchequer takes as much as 100 per cent above a certain profit level. Another is by the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which probes wasteful contracting and extravagance with national funds. The third is the Public Accounts Committee, which has wide powers to investigate books and finances of arms firms.

It was on the first report of the Public Accounts Committee that the arms debate arose. This Committee has only found it necessary to investigate the affairs of about half a dozen firms and the test case they chose turned out to be a difficult one to substantiate. In fact, the general trend of the Commons debate on the business record of the British Manufacturing and Research Company showed Commons to be more in sympathy with Managing Director W. D. Kendall of the firm in question than with Col. Walter Elliot, Chairman of the Accounts Committee.

Kendall's Advantage

Mr. Kendall certainly had the advantage of being a Member of Parliament and thus was able to conduct his own defense in Commons. Charges were that his firm had been paid excessive prices, had refused to give full access to accounts and had even threatened to hold back gun production pending settlement of price negotiations. But on the whole Commons speakers seemed agreed the company was vindicated from charges. Some thought a better test case could have been brought. The Members of Parliament were not all impressed by Mr. Kendall's assessment of his firm's three-year profits at £309. Nor were they satisfied

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Canada to Fetter Nazi Captives Unless Canadians Are Loosed

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Canada announced last night that German war prisoners in the Dominion would be put in chains today unless the Germans rescind their order fettering Canadian prisoners.

The External Affairs Department in a formal statement said the Government would "reluctantly take immediate counter action." Noon was the deadline set for the Germans to unchain the Canadians.

"If such action has not been taken by the German Government by that time an equivalent number of German prisoners of war, including both officers and men, will be put into chains," the statement said.

Thousands of Axis war prisoners are held in Canada.

The Canadian statement was handed to the Swiss Consul General in charge of German interests.

New England Resourcefulness Hurdles Economic Barrier

By a Staff Photographer

Faced With Sharply Curtailed Sales, New England Gasoline Station Proprietors Turn Yankee Traders and Sell House Furnishings

Left: At the Massachusetts-New Hampshire State Line, on the way to Nashua, one dealer has added furniture and stoves of many varieties to his regular line. Left center: This station on the Newburyport Turnpike has turned to pottery and lawn ornaments to add to its dwindling income from a once long line of waiting customers. Right center: In Brimfield, Mass., this station also operates the Long-Vue Gift Shoppe, with a complete line of baskets, ceramics, glassware, and hobby items. Right: In Brighton, Mass., a station on Soldiers Field Road has added brooms, mops, pottery, thermos jugs, handbags, and lawn chairs to its stock of motorists' needs. The proprietor will even sell the step ladders holding the display shelves if someone desires them.

Rights Sought For Men On Cargo Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A bill to grant members of the Merchant Marine the same rights, privileges and benefits as members of the armed forces in the current war has been introduced by Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Massachusetts.

The bill, Mr. Lane said, would be retroactive to Sept. 21, 1941.

In a statement he referred to the first Merchant Marine casualty list of the war released by the Navy Department, listing 2,223 casualties between Sept. 27, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1942, and expressed the opinion "that the families and dependents of these men should be protected to the same extent as members of the armed forces."

He said the casualty list included 254 New Englanders—60 killed and 194 missing.

"These losses clearly show that the members of the Merchant Marine are daily risking their lives to supply both the armed forces and the civilian population with essential commodities," he said.

Shipyard Emphasis Shifts to Efficiency

War strategists and peace planners today had for scrutiny the latest progress report of the United States' phenomenal shipbuilding, as disclosed here yesterday by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

At the closing sessions of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, Admiral Vickery stressed that the era of expansion of construction facilities was ended, due to shortages such as steel, while the new objective of greater efficiency is tackled in the face of manpower shortages as well.

"Requirements of the military forces in part can be met," he declared, referring to demands upon the nation's manpower, "but increased efficiency alone will not be enough to close the gap which will be created," referring to the shipbuilding problem.

1943 Program Fixed

"Encouraging progress," he added, "is already being made in training women for such shipyard jobs as they are capable of handling. It is not unlikely that as time goes on, large numbers of women will be at work building ships. With the continued cooperation of labor and management, such problems as may be presented in this connection will be solved."

"With our supply of basic materials relatively fixed," he said referring to the steel shortage, "it was accordingly determined in July that the Commission's program for 1943 should not be increased beyond 16,000,000 tons."

Although unable to overcome the steel shortage, the Commission was able to solve other problems, such as filling in with reciprocating engines instead of scarce turbine propulsion machinery, expanding old plants and building new ones, and "bringing small industries into war production."

"But when it comes to steel, there seems to be a definite limit to the capacity for producing it in forms necessary for shipbuilding," he observed.

The merchant shipbuilding industry possesses a productive capacity in excess of the requirements of the 1943 objective, he reported, without guaranteeing that the objective, unprecedented in size, would be adequate for victory.

If more steel becomes available, more ships can be turned out on these facilities, he pointed out.

Comparitive Output

In outlining the unprecedented expansion of the industry, he referred to the nine yards which produced three vessels in the month just two ahead of Pearl Harbor's December.

"In January, you may expect nothing less than four ships a day," beamed the Admiral. This year will watch the splash of 8,000,000 tons, half the 1943 goal, as compared with 1,137,000 tons of merchanting shipping in 1941, he said.

In comparison with the performance during the World War I, the tenth month since Pearl Harbor produced 11 times the tonnage of the previous war's tenth month and was 64 per cent greater than the war's peak month, which came 10 months after the Armistice at that.

Without dealing directly with the Henry J. Kaiser controversy regarding superplanes for worldwide cargo delivery, at least two remarks by the Admiral applied to it: "Other methods (other than shipping) of overseas transportation can add but a comparative trifle to such a volume of cargo movement"; and "despite a rather common misconception, each of the new yards building vessels for the Commission was planned and constructed under the guidance of men well versed in shipbuilding, and skilled shipyard workers have been available as key men for the new organizations."

Admiral Vickery also stressed the roles of both Liberty ships and the long-range C-type cargo vessels in post-war reckoning and trade, as compared with a comparative absence of ships adapted from the last war's program to world competition in the postwar years.

'Gas' Ration Violators Hit By Penalties

Penalties for gasoline rationing-law violators continue to increase in volume and in severity as both national and local authorities cracked down on this issue today with new determination.

In a roundup of rationing violators in Boston, three young men were added to a total of 21 persons arrested for the theft of more than 1,000 "A" and "C" ration books in South Boston last August.

At the same time the War Production Board in Washington reported the penalizing of a Montpelier, Vt., man for allegedly overdelivering gasoline to 15 oil stations during the month of April and to 26 stations during May.

The Federal order said that the dealer had given overdeliveries in excess of 1,000 gallons to nine of the stations. It prohibited him from delivering gasoline to any of these stations during October, November, and December more than 25 per cent of their normal allowances for those months.

The Office of Price Administration also announced a similar penalty for an oil company at Hartford, Conn., which has been curtailed in its October, November, and December deliveries to 12 different stations because of excessive deliveries in previous months. The OPA catalogued the offense as "willful violation of the ration regulations." Deliveries to the 12 stations for the ensuing three months will approximate only about 50 per cent of normal deliveries that would have been allowed under the ration program.

50 N. E. Shipping Men Going to Big Parley

About 50 prominent shipping men, and those of allied interests throughout New England headed by Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, are scheduled to attend the sixteenth annual convention of the Club, and the American Merchant Marine Conference, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, Oct. 15 and 16.

Nearly 1,500 dinner reservations have already been made so that club officials forecast an attendance at the closing dinner of nearly 2,000, making it the largest attended convention ever held by these organizations.

Topics of current and future importance to the entire American shipping industry are to be discussed by recognized authorities including such subjects as the promotion of co-operation; advancement of the American Merchant Marine in all its branches; continuation of public interest in American water transportation, and to further the war effort on the seas.

Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is scheduled to preside over the Merchant Marine Conference, and at the annual dinner, culminating the two-day session, Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, is to be guest speaker.

New Survey Head

Capt. Frederick B. T. Siems, a native of Baltimore, has taken charge of the northeastern district headquarters of the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey, with offices in the Custom House at Boston. He succeeds Lieut. Commander Francis L. Gallen, who was transferred to the Norfolk district.

Captain Siems has devoted the greater part of 35 years to survey work, much time having been spent in the Pacific, particularly around Midway Island, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Aleutians, where surveys and charting work was done. His last command was the survey steamer Explorer.

Back in 1914, Captain Siems was given his first command, the survey steamer Roblom, operating in the Philippines. When the United States entered the first World War, he was assigned to have charge of wire-drag work in Block Island and Long Island Sounds. He had charge of the New Orleans office from 1926 to 1929, and the coast pilot section of the Washington headquarters from 1933 to 1938.

Log of the Port of Boston

Commerce Club Changes

Exigencies of the war have played havoc with the officer personnel of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, whose chief objective is development of foreign trade through the port of Boston. Only last April Morrill Wiggin was elected President of the Club. Within a matter of weeks he resigned to enter Government service. A. Douglas Cook, the first Vice-President, was made President until he, too, answered the call of Uncle Sam. Now William Lippman of T. D. Downing Company, who was elected Second Vice-President last April, is the President of the Club.

Schoolship Renamed

Once again the name of the famous old Navy gunboat that served as a schoolship for the Massachusetts Nautical School for many years has been changed. The old Nantucket, which recently became the Bay State, is now known as the Emory Rice in honor of a mariner—hero of the first World War who was a graduate of the school, which in turn is now known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy with a "shore base" at Teachers College, Hyannis, where class rooms and dormitories are available.

Signs of Winter

Signs of winter are appearing. The City of Boston has petitioned the State Department of Public Works for permission to dump snow and ice into tidewater at various points during the coming winter. A hearing will be held on the petition Oct. 13, at 2:30 p. m. at 100 Nashua Street. The Metropolitan District Commission is seeking offers for furnishing a boat for ice-breaking in the Charles River Basin from Dec. 10 to March 15, bids to be submitted to 20 Somerset Street, up to noon Oct. 28.

Made Partner

John A. Conkey & Co., custom brokers and foreign freight forwarders of State Street, Boston, announce that E. Sidney Stockwell, Jr., who has been in the customs brokerage field more than 20 years, has been made a partner of the firm. Edmund A. Goodhue is the other partner.

Leon Stone

Patrolman 'Winks' At Illegal Selling Of Car for Bonds

From a strict legal point of view, David McCloud, South End baker, had no right to use the streets in front of his house as a "salesroom" for disposing of his automobile. And he had no right to keep Florida license plates on his automobile three months after his arrival in Boston.

But with Patrolman Lawrence Higgins, justice should be tempered with mercy, especially if the violator of the statutes is as patriotic as Mr. McCloud, who turned the money he got for the sale of his automobile into War Bonds for his wife and two children.

When Patrolman Higgins saw the car with a For Sale sign on it in front of the baker's house, he said: "You can't do that . . . it's against the law." Mr. McCloud said: "Well, if I can't sell it, I'll turn it over to the scrap pile." Patrolman Higgins beamed: "A good idea," he said.

Two days later, Mr. McCloud told the officer he had sold the car for $75. He showed Patrolman Higgins three $25 War Bonds to prove it. There will be no complaints filed against the baker

Bay State Scrap Collection Aided by Church and Colleges

A Boston church and two universities were among institutions making big contributions to the Massachusetts salvage drive this week end.

The First Church in Boston (Unitarian) gave two heavy gates and an iron fence. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology gathered between 50 and 60 tons of scrap metals and old technical equipment.

Out at Harvard, old radiators and other junk saved at the maintenance building on Memorial Drive was put together to help feed the furnaces of America's steel mills.

It was announced the town of Gosnold, Mass., which includes Cuttyhunk and other islands in the Elizabeth group, probably holds something of a record in contributions to the scrap pile. The nine families in the town averaged 2,222 pounds of scrap donated.

With huge piles of scrap banked against downtown buildings and every one of Boston's public and private schools engaging in the collection drive, Boston pushed over the 1,000,000-pound mark in its stipulated goal of 3,000,000 pounds. Enthusiastic response from the schools swung every available city truck into action, and even then the scrap piles were gaining steadily on the haulers.

In Somerville, John D. Orr, salvage chief, reported that city as "over the top" in its quota drive with all collection sources still moving in high gear. School children also were credited with the fine showing there.

Both before and after school hours, children engaged in the tasks of hauling old radiators, discarded boilers, ancient jalopies, and obsolete manhole covers to the junk heaps.

Army Commissions Offered in N. E.

New Englanders who are citizens of the United States, more than 30 years old and who have not been classified in 1-A or 1-B for Selective Service will be given the opportunity of obtaining commissions in the Army or with the Army specialist corps, according to the Associated Press.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, said the commissions, limited in number, were open to skilled men who have required professional, technical and scientific qualifications.

Application blanks may be obtained at procurement offices in Boston, Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

Events Around Greater Boston

Today

Final day of the First Annual Handicraft Show and New England Folk Festival in the Boston Garden with craft exhibits, Government exhibits, and folk dancing and singing. Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. with festival performances at 3:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

United Nations World War Day on Boston Common from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. will include civilian defense demonstrations and an exhibition by the Boston Fire Department.

Sunday

A free illustrated lecture on "Adventures in Light and Color" will be given by Charles J. Connick, master craftsman in stained glass, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, at 4:30 p. m.

Four youthful heroes and one young heroine who lately have seen action on the United Nations' battlelines will be among the speakers at the "Battlefront Heroes" meeting in Symphony Hall at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the United Nations Relief Fund.

A parade commemorating Columbus Day will be held in Boston. The parade will begin at 2 p. m. at Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street, and continue to Boylston Street, to Tremont Street, to Hanover Street, disbanding at Commercial Street.

A military review with flag ceremonial will be held on Boston Common by the 26th Division, Massachusetts State Guard, at 5 p. m.

An illustrated lecture will be given at the Boston Public Library with motion pictures on "Columbus, Symbol of Pan America." The lecturer is John W. Regan, headmaster of Dorchester High School for Boys. 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Carry Scrap for Salvage

By a Staff Photographer

Truck Owner Joins the 'Scrap Corps'

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, yesterday affixing an official "Scrap Corps" door sticker to one of 3,500 privately owned Massachusetts trucks that have volunteered as an auxiliary scrap-collection fleet to pick up the flood of junk metal in the current fall Scrap Drive sponsored by the country's newspapers. The scene is outside the National War Agencies Building, 17 Court Street, Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable colder today with gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Considerable colder today.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Somewhat colder today

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:23 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 12:41 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Monday, 1:08 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:42 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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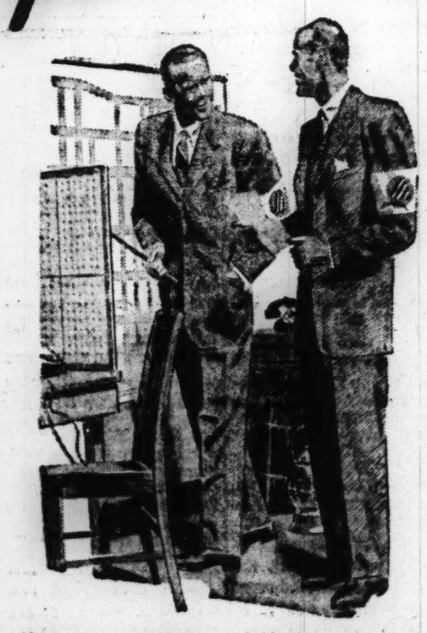
Filene's MEN'S STORE



they're doing a wartime Job—
and doing it well

NEWMARKET WORSTEDS

Exclusive to Filene's in Boston

$42.50

In these days of making things last longer Newmarket worsteds are especially selected for their rugged, stand-up durability. Fine all wool worsteds in the new Fall shades, rich patterns, smart stripes. Smoothly tailored as ever, in the Newmarket manner, meaning they are styled for the man who demands the extras in styling, tailoring and details at a modest price.

Newmarket Tweed Suits and Topcoats also $42.50

All New England is making SMITH PATTERSON'S Headquarters for Fine Watches

For ALL Women in War Work
Extremely smart, stainless steel, shock-resistant, 17 jewels, sweep second hand, waterproof.

Waterproof Watches	$24.75—$125
Men's Strap Watches	$16.50—$265
Ladies' Wrist Watches	$18.15—$200
Men's Pocket Watches	$24.75—$465
Chronograph Watches	$90.00—$99.00
Nurses' Watches	$41.25—$75
Lapel Watches	$21.75—$35.75
Diamond Watches	$47.50—$2000
Boys' Strap Watches	$16.50—$27.50

Prices include 10% Federal Tax

CHARGE AND BUDGET ACCOUNTS

ARCH ST. SUMMER ST.

Smith Patterson's
50th ANNIVERSARY
At the Corner of Summer and Arch Streets
Open Mondays 1-9 P. M.

Argentina and Chile Protest; Deny Welles' Claim on Bases

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 10 (AP)—Argentina and Chile, the only American nations maintaining relations with the Axis, formally protested today assertions by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles that the two countries are being used as bases by Axis agents.

Both governments issued strong notes categorically rejecting Mr. Welles' statement in Boston Oct. 8 that ship sinkings in American waters have been due in part to the activity of Axis spies operating within their borders.

They declared in effect that they were loyal to their American neighbors and that Mr. Welles had painted a false picture of their relations with other Western Hemisphere republics.

Observers here expressed belief the official reaction of the two governments had dealt a virtual fatal blow to United Nations' hopes that they might soon carry out recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro conference by severing all ties with the Axis.

On Eve of Visit

Chilean Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa noted in a formal statement that Mr. Welles' speech came just as President Rios was preparing to visit the United States. Government sources here speculated on the possibility that the President might postpone his trip pending an explanation from Washington.

In any event, informed Argentine quarters said, the speech has resulted in a definite cooling of relations between the United States and the two South American republics.

In connection with Mr. Welles' statements these quarters recalled that only this week three Germans charged with operating a secret radio were expelled from Chile and that Argentina had ordered dissolution of the German Cultural Circle, which deputies had accused of carrying on activities of the outlawed Nazi Party.

Communications Control

They also recalled that the very day Mr. Welles spoke Argentina had decided to impose special control over radio, telegraph and cable communications "to protect the security of neighbor nations on the American continent."

The Argentine Foreign Office characterized Mr. Welles' speech as "inopportune" and "crude," while an official Chilean statement said he had "offended the dignity of the country."

[In his speech in Boston Mr. Welles did not refer to Argentina and Chile by name but said the two American republics still maintaining relations with the Axis were "permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors."

He added that "as a result of reports sent by these agents" ships of other American nations have been sunk without warning, and he expressed the hope that the two countries in question would not long continue to permit their sister republics to "be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries" operating in their territory.]

Rescue of Sailors Cost $100,000 Each

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10 (AP)—It cost Uncle Sam $100,000 each for the rescue of five sailors from the carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway last June, but there hasn't been complaint.

And there hasn't been any censure of the four marines who left the $500,000 in cash on the Yorktown's deck when they discovered suddenly that the sailors of the stricken ship needed aid.

To the contrary, Private First Class Peter Schultz, Short Hills, N. J., has been recommended for a citation because he put his own life-jacket around the fifth sailor, dropped his overboard, and then jumped in to help get him to a rescue boat.

The other marines in which the marine public relations department evinced special pride today for aiding the sailors were Sergt. P. E. Canton of North Minneapolis, Corp. Peter Kikos also of Minneapolis, and Private First Class Stanley Kozloski, of Turners Falls, Mass.

Ban on Idaho Paper Based in Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker banned from the mails Oct. 9 the Boise Valley Herald, a weekly paper published at Middleton, Idaho, by A. and I. W. Cornell, on the grounds it had printed Axis propaganda.

Mr. Walker named articles which he said criticized United States participation in the war, praised the Japanese and Vichy French and criticized lease-lend aid to England and Russia.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Dowling, New York Herald-Tribune

That Ought to Be Encouraging

Thomas, Detroit News

Confucius Junior Say—

Four State Governors Listed Among U. S. Senate Candidates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Four State Governors, four former Governors, three House members, two former Senators, two women, and two radiocasters—one a singer of cowboy songs—are among the 103 candidates for the United States Senate, including 28 incumbents, to be voted on Nov. 3. One of the Governors and one of the former Governors also have been Senators before.

The list of nominees for the 33 seats in the new Senate and two 60-day terms in the old includes 30 minor party designees in 20 States. Both of the women candidates represent minor parties.

Maine reelected a Republican Senator, Wallace T. White, Jr., on Sept. 14.

Seven southern Democratic senatorial candidates, including five incumbents, have no major party opposition. They are Senators John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Richard B. Russell, Georgia; Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana; Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina, and Carter Glass, Virginia; and John L. McClellan, Arkansas, and James O. Eastland, Mississippi.

The Governors seeking Senate seats are Ralph L. Carr, Colorado Republican, running against Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat; George A. Wilson, Iowa Republican, seeking to unseat Senator Clyde L. Herring, Democrat; Harlan J. Bushfield, South Dakota Republican, opposing former Democratic Governor Tom Berry, and former Senator Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia Democrat, running against Chapman Revercomb, Charleston Republican.

Former Governors besides Mr. Berry trying for the Senate next month are Douglass Buck, Delaware Republican, who is opposed by E. Ennals Berl, Wilmington lawyer, winner of the Democratic nomination in State Convention over Senator James H. Hughes; Elmer Benson, Minnesota, and Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire. Mr. Benson, a Farmer-Laborite who also served for a while in the Senate, is running against Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, and Ed Murphy, Democrat, for the six year term. Mr. Murphy, a former Republican who turned Democrat in the recent primary, is trying for the seat now held by Styles Bridges, Republican.

Representatives Raymond S. McKeough (D) of Illinois; Joseph C. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, and James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada won Senatorial nominations among seven house members who tried.

Mr. McKeough, completing eight years in the House, is backed by the Kelly-Nash organization in his race against Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, who is supported by Gov. Dwight H. Green and the state G. O. P. organization.

Representative Casey, another fourth term incumbent, wants the seat of Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., while fifth-termer Scrugham, who defeated Senator Berkeley L. Bunker in the primary, has Cecil W. Creel as his Republican opponent.

The former Senators seeking comebacks are George McGill, Kansas Democrat, and James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat. Mr. McGill, ousted by Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican, in 1940, won easily over four opponents in the primary to win the right to oppose the veteran Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, next month. Mr. Eastland, who served 88 days in the Senate in 1941 by appointment, unseated Senator Wall Doxey in a run-off primary which was equivalent to election.

Both women candidates have tried for the Senate before. They are Mrs. Alice Burke, Richmond, Communist Party candidate against Senator Carter Glass, veteran Virginia Democrat, and Mrs. Levert Dwyer Shivers, Norwood, Ga., mother of six children, running as an independent against Senator Russell, Georgia Democrat.

The radio men seeking political careers are Glen Taylor, Pocatello, Idaho, cowboy songster, and Foster May, Omaha, Neb., announcer. Both are Democrats. Mr. Taylor is running against Republican Senator John Thomas, who beat him two years ago for the unexpired term of the late Senator Borah. Mr. May has veteran Senator George W. Norris, Independent, and Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, as opponents.

Following are the major party nominees for the United States Senate to be voted on Nov. 3. (* Denotes incumbent):

State	Democratic	Republican
Alabama	*John H. Bankhead 2d.	
Arkansas	John L. McClellan	
Colorado (6-year term)	*Edwin C. Johnson	Ralph L. Carr
Colorado (2-year term)	James A. Marsh	*Eugene D. Millikin
Delaware	E. Ennals Berl	C. Douglass Buck
Georgia	*Richard B. Russell	
Idaho	Glen Taylor	*John Thomas
Illinois	Raymond S. McKeough	*C. Wayland Brooks
Iowa	*Clyde L. Herring	George A. Wilson
Kansas	George McGill	*Arthur Capper
Kentucky	*Albert B. Chandler	Richard J. Colbert
Louisiana	*Allen J. Ellender	
Massachusetts	Joseph E. Casey	*Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Michigan	*Prentiss M. Brown	Homer E. Ferguson
Minnesota	Ed Murphy	*Joseph H. Ball
Minnesota	Elmer Benson (Far.-Lab.)	
Mississippi	James O. Eastland	
Montana	*James E. Murray	Wellington D. Rankin
Nebraska	Foster May	Kenneth S. Wherry
Nebraska	*George W. Norris (Ind.)	
Nevada (4-year term)	James G. Scrugham	Cecil W. Creel
New Hampshire	Francis P. Murphy	*Styles Bridges
New Jersey	*William H. Smathers	Albert W. Hawkes
New Mexico	*Carl A. Hatch	J. Benson Newell
North Carolina	*Josiah W. Bailey	Sam J. Morris
Oklahoma	*Josh Lee	E. H. Moore
Oregon	Walter W. Whitbeck	*Charles L. McNary
Rhode Island	*Theodore F. Green	Ira Lloyd Letts
South Carolina	*Burnet R. Maybank	
South Dakota	Tom Berry	Harlan J. Bushfield
Tennessee	*Tom Stewart	L. Todd Neacham
Texas	*W. Lee O'Daniel	Dudley Lawson
Virginia	*Carter Glass	
West Virginia	Matthew M. Neely	Chapman Revercomb
Wyoming	*H. H. Schwartz	E. V. Robertson

Candidates for two unexpired terms ending 60 days after election are Arthur E. Nelson, Republican; John E. O'Rourke, Democrat, and Al Hansen, Farmer-Labor, in Minnesota, and Senator Joseph Rosier, Democrat, unopposed in West Virginia. Maine re-elected Republican Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., over Fulton J. Redman, Democrat, last Sept. 14.

Labor and Houses Found Plentiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 10—This city and near-by Scranton, in the center of the anthracite region, have an extensive unused labor supply and a large amount of vacant housing that make this area ideal for war production work, according to leaders of the two communities today.

The Scranton Chamber of Commerce reports that this area has a reservoir of 35,000 workers available for war work. Many of them are trained, or can be trained, for industrial plant work. In addition plant sites, railroad facilities and power are available for almost any kind of war production, it was said.

Training courses of various types have been operating for several years, but many of the workers have had to go to other communities to get jobs. Anthracite production, meanwhile, continues at capacity because, due to mechanical improvements, it takes less miners today to produce the same amount of coal than it did in the first World War.

Lackawanna County, of which Scranton is the county seat, has 3,808 vacant homes and Luzerne County, in which Wilkes-Barre is situated, has 1,861, it has been reported. In regions near the two communities there are thousands of more vacant dwellings.

Harassed Russian Marines Save Valuable Titian Canvas

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 10—A small party of Russian Marines struggled through a forest. They had run out of food. They carried all their burdens themselves. One of these burdens was a huge roll of canvas. The tired men protested and sought to ditch it. Finally an officer unrolled it. It was a picture of an Italian soldier, festive tables, apple trees and girls dancing on the grass.

It was the Russian Marines' first view of a picture which they had left in an embattled town many days before. An excited man in a broad-brimmed hat had come during the night and introduced himself to the Marine commander as the curator of the local museum. He said he had a priceless picture by Titian lying in his house and in danger of falling into the hands of the Germans. The commander sent a scouting party with him through enemy lines to get the masterpiece. They came back carrying a canvas roll but without the curator. He had been killed in a skirmish with German patrols.

The curator kept the picture for his home town against years of intrigue by Leningrad art galleries until at length the Commissar of Education settled the dispute and said small towns were entitled to have great works of art.

Now in the forest men gazed spellbound at the great painter's fantasies and then reverently rolled the canvas up again.

After that they carried it without murmur and every night they mounted sentries to guard it.

They carried it 600 miles in a great detour which brought them out near Tula, about 100 miles south of Moscow. Titian's Italian Soldier arrived in Moscow with a real bullet hole in his painted hand. This same bullet pierced the roll of canvas on the west bank of the Desna. A man clutching it as a banner of the Marines' enterprise was killed. Volunteers recrossed from the east bank and regained the art treasure.

The party finally arrived in Moscow and handed over the Titian, as the commander said, "to a whole squad of museum folk," one of whom burst into tears—they, too, trying for years to get the picture for Moscow. The Marines dressed themselves in new uniforms and posed for the camera beside Titian's soldier.

Comrade Perchikhin, the man who was fatally wounded saving the picture, was a member of an old merchant family whose house had been converted into a museum after the Revolution. The picture was not his but was taken from the enemy Soviet regime trying to cross the border in 1918. The merchant's house was not far from the border and became a depository for art treasures thus collected by frontier guards.

Minnesota Governor Sets Up 'Little Manpower Commission'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—An experimental "little manpower commission," first of its kind to be set up by a state, began operation in Minnesota today to avert what Gov. Harold E. Stassen called a critical shortage in the nation's butter supply.

Here to discuss with War Manpower Commission and Selective Service officials Minnesota's farm labor shortage, Governor Stassen announced the formation of the manpower group yesterday. He appointed Victor Christgau, Agricultural Adjustment Administration dairy expert, as director with authority over all State departments.

Governor Stassen appealed to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to freeze farm workers in their jobs for at least three months. The Governor said General Hershey indicated he would "take some action within a few days."

Governor Stassen said Minnesota, biggest butter producer in the United States, has lost 100,000 of its 400,000 farm workers to the armed forces and defense industries.

The new commission, he added, will strive to reduce male employment in the state's nonessential industries and in government bureaus by 20 per cent within the next 90 days, replacing them with women.

Rural placement offices are to be established throughout Minnesota to help recruit farm labor. Simpler government procedure will be adopted, he added, so that men and women on age assistance roles can take farm jobs temporarily and recover their eligibility for the grants whenever they wish.

Besides meeting the farm problem, the Minnesota Manpower Commission will attempt to keep employment in the State's vital iron mines at an adequate level, Governor Stassen said.

The Governor and Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota told General Hershey Minnesota's plight reached a climax last week with advertisement of 1,000 farm auction sales, compelled by labor shortage.

Two U. S. Army Privates Convicted in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two U. S. Army privates, Herbert G. Jacobs, of Waynesburg, Ky., and Embra H. Farley, of Dierks, Ark., were convicted by a general court martial at Castle Wellan in County Down of voluntary manslaughter.

Keeping Faith With the Young War 'Childhood Parley' Theme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — In winning the war, faith with the future must be kept by giving every safeguard to the health and morals of the young, was the keynote of a Conference on Childhood and Youth in Wartime held here recently at the Ambassador Hotel. About 1,500 teachers, social workers, and representatives of clubs and churches assembled to study the problems of "military widows," "mothers in overalls," and "orphans of the war."

"Our obligations to our children become the more urgent in the dislocations and dangers of war, and call for examination and strengthening of our legislation and provisions in every threatened salient," Miss Charlotte Whitton, of Ottawa, who was thrice decorated by British kings for her public service and served as full-time director of the Canadian Welfare Council from 1926 to 1941, told the conference.

Pointing to the "terrible" misfortunes which have befallen the youth of Axis-occupied countries, Miss Whitton said it is impossible for the children of those nations to live the lives parents want to guarantee to their children.

"The way of life we fight to keep denies the supremacy of any state, of any race or power within the state," Miss Whitton declared. "It rejects the claim that man or woman or child within the state is but a creature of the soil, of the land, and of the blood of the race to be bred, used and cast aside as any other material product when of no further value."

She said that mass executions and forced evacuations had left 80,000 Polish children homeless, without parents and guardians.

In contrast to such barbarous treatment, she said, was the 1921 declaration of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations.

These guarantees, she explained, were:

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.

2. The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is ill must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped, the delinquent child must be reclaimed and the orphan and waif must be sheltered and succored.

3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellowmen.

"The democracies must battle for the maintenance of spiritual values," she declared. "In such principles alone do we today see hope of survival of a humane civilization."

She said that while responsible guardianship is naturally vested in the child's parents by reason of birth and should normally be best discharged by them, it is the duty of the state to attempt to assure conditions that will make it possible for parents to discharge these responsibilities properly.

In the failure of parent or guardian to assume these obligations, it becomes the duty of the state to see the child is cared for properly, she explained. She added that "a decent, wholesome family life" is the right of every child.

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WE WILL REMAIN CLOSED
ALL DAY MONDAY
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COLUMBUS DAY, A LEGAL HOLIDAY

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A TIMELY WORD ABOUT
Fine Irish Linens
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WE KNOW that right now you may select fine Irish linens from collections as choice and complete as those which through the years have made it "Stearns for Linens." With shipments from Ireland now reaching the vanishing point, we cannot predict what the future may bring in new deliveries. Our linens are notable values at their prices and many cannot be duplicated in today's market for any amount. Third floor.

IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS
Renaissance and Louis XIV Designs

Cloth, 72 x 72,	12.50 each	Cloth, 72 x 162,	30.00 each
Cloth, 72 x 90,	15.00 each	Cloth, 72 x 180,	35.00 each
Cloth, 72 x 108,	18.00 each	Napkins, 22-inch,	15.00 doz.
Cloth, 72 x 126,	21.00 each	Napkins, 24-inch,	17.50 doz.
Cloth, 72 x 144,	24.00 each		

Rose, Chrysanthemum, Scroll and Lily of the Valley Designs.

Cloth, 70 x 70,	8.50 each
Cloth, 70 x 88,	10.50 each
Cloth, 70 x 106,	12.50 each
Napkins, 22-inch,	10.50 doz.

OUR FINEST LINENS
Matching Irish linen double damask cloths and napkins in a choice of designs at one price or another: satin band, scroll, conventional rose, Chippendale and Madame Sans Gene.

NAPKINS
22-inch, 18.00 to 39.00 doz.
24-inch, 21.00 to 45.00 doz.

CLOTHS
2x2 yds, 15.00 to 33.00 ea.
2x2½ yds, 18.00 to 42.50 ea.
2x3 yds, 21.00 to 50.00 ea.
2x3½ yds, 24.00 to 60.00 ea.
2x4 yds, 27.00 to 68.00 ea.

Three favorite designs: Rose, Chrysanthemum and Satin Band Designs.

Cloth, 72 x 72,	10.00 each
Cloth, 72 x 90,	12.50 each
Cloth, 72 x 108,	15.00 each
Napkins, 22-inch,	12.50 doz.

IRISH LINEN DAMASK LUNCHEON NAPKINS, 8.95 dozen. 15-inch size. Hemstitched. Rose or chrysanthemum designs.

EXTRA LARGE DINNER NAPKINS in various patterns.
26-inch, 24.00 to 35.00 doz.
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PEASANT LINEN LUNCHEON SETS, all-over block design with borders in green, blue, brown, red.
Cloth, 52 x 52, 6 napkins, 4.50
Cloth, 52 x 70, 6 napkins, 5.50
Cloth, 60 x 60, 6 napkins, 5.50
Cloth, 60 x 80, 8 napkins, 7.50

R. H. STEARNS CO.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Massachusetts D. A. R. Units Take $175,000 of War Bonds

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has just emerged from its autumn conference with renewed vigor for the season ahead and ready to carry forward whatever plans are formulated by the National Board when it meets the last week in October, says Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent.

For example, at the fall conference the various chapters reporting showed that, with only about half the State's chapters heard from, $175,000 has been invested in war bonds within the organization. Some chapters had not yet had their first meeting for the season, or the total it is believed would have been far higher.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, National President, was present at the conference and told how the national headquarters of D. A. R. have been taken over for Red Cross work. The National Officers' club room, she said, the board room, and the banquet hall have all been turned over to this activity. In addition it is planned to install a day nursery in the basement where working mothers in the capital may leave their children in good care during the day. Much of the basement has already been given over, as well, to storage for the Pan American Union. Famous Constitution Hall has been donated this year for selected war agencies, where they may hold benefit performances.

The State Society and many of the individual chapters will continue to award scholarship funds this year as in former years, it is expected.

As for a program for the year, Mrs. Smith will have an announcement to make as soon as the National Board has met and also when she has completed a survey of the field of war work. Until now the State Society has not sponsored any particular branch of war work, but it seems likely to do so this year. Meantime, Mrs. Smith is making sure that whatever plan is finally decided upon, it is something really needed, something that will not conflict with the work of other organizations, and something that will fit in with what the United Service Organizations, the Army, and the Navy want.

The junior D. A. R. chapters are active, as always, especially in the motor corps work which they took up under the guidance of Miss Olive Webster and of which she is chairman. Their regional convention was held today at the Taft Hotel in New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Willard Richards, National Chairman of the Junior Assembly, presided at the all-day meeting. The guest speaker was Mrs. T. Rice Henn, an Englishwoman, and member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in Britain. She told the Juniors many instances of the fine work that body is doing.

D. A. R. Group Head

Mrs. Marion V. Mansur

New Regent of Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Incidents in Life Of Clara Barton To Be Portrayed

Incidents in the life of Clara Barton, humanitarian and founder of the American Red Cross, are to be presented in three scenes at the first fall meeting of the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be held in the vestry of Park Street Church, Boston, Monday afternoon at 1:30 p. m.

The tribute to Miss Barton will be enacted by Mme. Aino Saari of Finland, while a musical accompaniment will be played by Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott, State Chairman of the Committee on the Advancement of American Music.

Prior to the presentation the new regent, Mrs. Marion N. Mansur, who will preside, will give an introductory sketch of Miss Barton's personal history and accomplishments.

Reports of the recent fall meeting of Massachusetts D. A. R. societies will be read by Mrs. E. N. Leohr, Chapter Vice-Regent; Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley, Historian; and Mrs. Marion Conant, Chairman of the Committee on Approved Schools.

The social hour will be directed by Miss Bessie L. Forbes and committee.

Reading Public Of U. S. Facing Fewer Books

The great stacks of magazines, newspapers, and books Americans have access to, more than any other people in the world, are going to dwindle rapidly within the next few months as problems arising from the war affect every person and every industry, Elbridge W. Palmer, Deputy Chief of the printing and publishing branch of the War Production Board, said recently.

A former resident of Norwood, Mass., before he went South to become President of the Kingsport Press in Tennessee and later a WPB deputy head, Mr. Palmer addressed many of his previous colleagues in the New England graphic arts industry at the first autumn meeting of the Boston Bookbuilders.

Not enough men to fell the trees, make paper, and run printing presses was named by Mr. Palmer as the biggest obstacle facing the printing industry and the reading habits of Americans.

"The manpower problem will impinge into every industry and hamlet," he said. "So acute is the lack becoming that even now men are being moved from the armed forces into the copper mines of Montana and 'frozen' there in order to mine essential minerals. We're going to have to get 12,000,000 more men and women into the armed forces and war industries in 1943, and in 1944 we have our goal set at 20,000,000. Ten million of these will have to come out of non-war industries."

Another problem which will cut down on the amount of reading matter is the lack of metals, since the printing and publishing industry uses all but one of the metals whose supplies are critically short. So rapidly is the United States depleting its zinc mines, Mr. Palmer said, that Government engineers are wondering if they will hold out until the war is over.

"You publishers are going to have to scan with extreme care the titles you put out and you will have to determine for yourself the essentiality of your present operations in comparison to the pressing essentialities of the war," Mr. Palmer pointed out.

Canning Called For to Aid Food Supply

The fall surplus of fresh fruits and vegetables should be canned, stored, or dried in order to increase the amount of food available for civilian use this winter, says the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration. The amount of canned food released to the civilian market will be comparatively small because of the requirements of the armed forces at home and abroad and the demands of Lease-Lend contracts.

"Every meal that Mrs. America prepares without opening a can of tinned food," says the Office of War Information, "saves a can for a time when no other supply is available."

Storage is usually the cheapest and simplest method of preserving foods, and most homes, points out OWI, have the makings of home-storage.

Most homes already have the makings of home-storage facilities—an attic, a cellar, or perhaps a large closet that can be equipped for the purpose. Although best storage conditions vary for different fruits and vegetables, in general, it is important only that the storage place be damp enough to prevent foods from drying out, and that the temperature be as low as possible without actually freezing. Important exceptions are sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkins. They must be kept at 50 to 60 degrees.

The Department of Agriculture's bulletin on the "Home Storage of Vegetables" gives complete instructions on making and using home-storage facilities, as well as telling exactly how each kind of vegetable may best be stored. Among the late vegetables suited to storing are squash, cauliflower, cabbage, and dry onions, as well as all the root vegetables and potatoes. Apples may be stored, too, and pears and pumpkins.

But some fruits and vegetables, too perishable to be stored, lend themselves particularly well to drying. Fruits are more easily dried than vegetables, since they require less preparation. Among the varieties still available this season are apples, pears, plums and prunes.

Shell beans are favorites among dried vegetables, and squash, too, is often on the list. But green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, can be dried, too, as can peppers, pumpkins, beets, and even sweet potatoes, when the latter cannot be stored.

Although drying is not a difficult task, it does take time and rather careful attention, since the greatest possible speed in completing the job produces the best results. In some regions, where continued dry weather and sunshine can be predicted, drying may be done outdoors. Instructions for outdoor drying as well as for making and operating various indoor dryers are given in a new Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Drying Foods for Victory Meals." This bulletin also gives complete information on preparing foods for drying and on their care and storage after they have been dried.

Boston Plans All-American Columbus Day

Metropolitan Boston will celebrate an "All-American" Columbus Day tomorrow and Monday on the 450th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus on the American continent.

Because the day is "one annual holiday . . . observed by all the countries" of the Western Hemisphere, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has instructed the committee in charge to include generous elements of South American flavoring.

Features of the week end celebration will be these:

A street parade tomrrow, beginning at 2 p. m., with Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Service Command, as Chief Marshal. Soldiers and sailors of the British and American Navy, the Coast Guard, the Army, and the WAACs will be marching in line.

A military review presented by the 26th Division of the Massachusetts State Guard on Boston Common immediately after the parade, probably at 5 p. m.

Outdoor pageantry at the Hatch Shell, Charles River Esplanade, Monday night from 7 to 9:30 p. m. The pageant will include a dramatized "Story of Columbus" and a Pan-American flag ceremonial.

Communities near Boston have been invited to join in the holiday observances to make them Metropolitan in scope.

Long Parade

Tomorrow's parade will stretch many miles from Back Bay to Scollay Square, and last for several hours. It will include a "United Nations display," with cadets from the Boston Public Schools holding aloft flags of each nation fighting with the Axis.

Special attention will be given to Chinese, Russian, Greek, and Czechoslovakian national groups, according to the Committee.

There will be a float devoted to Pan American nations and peoples.

Members of veteran organizations reaching back to the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by two men, will march in a special Division of the parade, as will civilian defense workers. Civic and fraternal bodies, the Massachusetts State Guard, Boy Scouts, and church youth groups will be included.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and General Miles will review the parade from separate stands along the route.

Start of Parade

The parade will start at Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street. Passing beside the Common, it will proceed down to Scollay Square and up Hanover Street to Commercial Street, where it will disband.

A public lecture illustrated by colored motion pictures will be given at the Boston Public Library tomorrow night at 8 o'clock by John W. Regan, headmaster of Dorchester High School for Boys. His subject is, "Columbus, Symbol of Pan America."

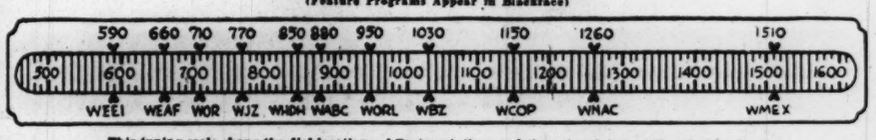
On Monday night, the Committee plans to bring the holiday to a climax with an "All-American-Columbian celebration" outdoors on the Charles River esplanade. In addition to the pageant, "Story of Columbus," there will be a band concert at the outset and group singing of patriotic songs.

A Pan-American flag ceremonial to conclude the evening will involve playing of the National Anthem of each of the 22 Eastern Hemisphere nations, and a salute to each flag by citizens of that country.

The City of Boston Columbus Day Committee is headed by Lt.-Col. Charles T. Cahill, and includes Everett B. Mero, Executive Secretary.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Eva LeGallienne	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Star, Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	"Laugh It Off"	Pan American Music	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Music	Coast Guard program	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Network talk	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	All Out for Victory	News; Dance music	Music at Game Time
1:45	"Wake Island"	Coast Guard Band	News Service	Dance music	Music at Game Time
2:00	News; United Stand	"Would You Like to	AEF Beauty Contest	Dance music	Boston University - W.
2:15	United We Stand	Take a Walk?"	"Meet the Band"	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
2:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
2:45	Flight game	Fishermen's Program	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
3:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Saturday Serenade	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
3:15	Flight game	Ansacs in New Guinea	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
3:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
3:45	Flight game	Treasury Parade	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
4:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	News Service	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Flight game	Air Express Music	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania game	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	String concert	Boston College - Clemson	Sports comment	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Flight game	String concert; News	football game	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	Tulane - Rice football	Dance Matinee: records
5:15	Flight game	Air Express Music	football game	game	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Dick Rogers's Orch.	Mrs. Edmund Stevens	Three Suns: vocal	Tulane - Rice football	program
5:45	Dick Rogers's Orch.	Your American Music	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	game	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	Peoples Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Treasure Chest"	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	Peoples Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Punts and Passes"	Jimmy Dorseys Orch.	News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Candlelight and Silver"	"Ellery Queen" drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"Serenades"
7:45	Popular music	music; Yankee fabulist	"Ellery Queen" drama	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Visit to American Eagle	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.	comedy serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences":	California Melodies: or-	"Just Quote Me"
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	chestra; songs	"Just Quote Me"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Green Hornet": drama	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater of Air:	Classical Album: Sym-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet": drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	phony de Psaumes
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Felix Knight, tenor;	Classical Album: Sym-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dorsey's Orch.; News	comedy quiz	The Chocolate Soldier	phony de Psaumes
10:00	Serenade": music	Dance music	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Network talk	Treasury program	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Club	wagon"; guests; orch.	Recorded popular music
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Club	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Recorded popular music
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott,	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Recorded popular music
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Dance orchestra; news	March to Victory	Dance music	Recorded popular music
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; news	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burh Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Circle	Religious program	NBC String Quartet	Petite Musicale	
8:45		Music for Sunday		News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Musical Samuel	Church School of Air		Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, News	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:15	Church"; talk	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30	"Man Behind the	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:45	Gun": drama	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper.
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	News; Dance orchestra	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"A Man and His Music"	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	"A Man and His Music"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Piano Club of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory	Camp Wheeler Post Band	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Invitation to	Cavalcade of Song	U. S. program	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Learning": forum	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	"These We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Dance Review
2:30	World News	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; "Post"	Today: variety	Round Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	Cleveland Orchestra	News Service	News; Musicale	"Join the Navy" Party	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	concert	Poetry and organ	World News Parade	"Join the Navy" Party	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Cleveland Orchestra	Polish talks; music	"The Army Hour"; drama;	"Halls of Montezuma":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	concert	Polish talks; music	speakers; band; choir	Marine Corps Show	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Cleveland Orchestra	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	"Reviewing Stand"; aus-	Religious program
4:15	concert	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young Peoples Church of	"Rumba Rhapsody"
4:45	Or.; Jane Froman	O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"	Air: speaker	Irish Music
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	tra: Nicolai Malko,	Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Time"
5:45	Wm. Shirer, News	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Time"
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Studio program	"First Nighter": drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	U. S. Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter": drama	program
6:30	Bergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	"The Great Gildersleeve":	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Concert Memories	comedy drama	Republican Committee	Religious program
7:00	"Secret Weapon"	Newscast	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	Man Battle Stations	pany; music	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	"We, the People," si	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: John Scott	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War": interviews	ley, M. C.	Trotter's Orchestra	Britain: reports	Services
8:00	"Commandos"	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Commandos"	Gibbs & Finney, sketch	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "What About	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family":	India?"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	'Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicals	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	company	Dorothy Thompson	miliar music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, news	Phil Saltman's Show
10:15	It": quiz program	J Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	"Mutual Goes to a Party"	
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News report
10:45	Last We Forget	J Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00	News; E Sevareid	News; "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:15	They Live Forever	Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	They Live Forever	"Your Sunday Sympho-	"Unlimited Horizons":	"Answering You": British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News	dramatic sketch	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Speaker: Music
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Dance music	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Singing Stars	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	"The Esquires"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	"Salon Serenade"	George & Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Music: "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade	Organ; songs	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Margaret Jamison, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Treasury Star Parade	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Recorded music
2:00	Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young": sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Sport comment	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Hal Newell, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Scrapbook": talk	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Song Poem Cycle"	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"Song Poem Cycle"	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Pan Americans"	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front": sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	F. Sinatra, songs	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	"Keep 'Em Flying"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Folies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	"Joe" music	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	"Pollies"; "Post"	Jack Lemmons: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	"Music for Dining"	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Ames 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"War Saboteurs"	"Saboteurs of War"	"Saboteurs of War"	Date With a Disc	"Saboteurs of War"
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Dinning Sisters	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	News of the World	John Barry, comment	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavaleade of America	"Bring Up the News"	Popular music
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavaleade of America	Barrie Sisters, vocal	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Bulldog Drummond"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: J. Gar-	"Counter-Spy": drama	"Great Artists": Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news	Holiday speakers
9:15	land, J. Payne,	"Counter-Spy": drama	Jepson; orchestra	News Service	Holiday speakers
9:30	D. Ameche, C.	Quiz Kids; Orchestra	Dr. I. Q. Quiz	"Italian Allens;" At-	Classical Album: "New
9:45	"Harning Glory"	Orch.; Oracle Fields	Dr. I. Q. Quiz	torney General Biddle	World Symphony"
10:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Classical Album: "New
10:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	World Symphony"
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	Music	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	"You Shall Have Music"
11:15	Dance music	Newsreel	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Heart of the Free";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	Music	Backstage Interviews	drama; music	thur Mann	Music; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Oct. 12

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays, through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News: "The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls from London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD,11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Novelty Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:28 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Oct. 11

London—6:45 p. m.—News and analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Postscripts to the News," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Piano music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Exquisite Hour Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Sir Norman Birkett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Talks on Antiques At 'Fed' Quarters

Five-minute talks on antiques will be given by seven members of the Preservation of Antiques Committee, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at a meeting of the Committee next Thursday at 2 p. m. in Federation Headquarters, 115 Newbury Street. Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Federation, will be the guest of honor, and Mrs. Clarence Swan, Chairman of the Committee, will preside.

Discussion of the pilgrimage to the Gore Place in Waltham, Mass., a week from Monday, with members starting out in a group at 1 p. m., is scheduled. Tea will be served by Mrs. Phillips Dennett and her committee.

New Hampshire Group to Meet

A reading of a comedy about women in Washington and a tea will be features of the opening meeting of New Hampshire's Daughters next Saturday in the solarium of the Hotel Vendome. The President, Mrs. Stanley B. Dolley, will preside during the business meeting.

"First Lady" is the play which Miss June Hamblin has chosen to read. She will be presented by Mrs. Bradley P. Smith, Program Chairman.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Armasa Harrington, Hospitality Chairman, and her committee will serve tea.

Crittenton Circle Meets Thursday

The Brookline Circle of the Florence Crittenton League will hold the first meeting of the season at the home of Miss Margaret A. Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

How advertising protects the consumer will be pointed out to members in a talk given by Prof. F. Allen Burt of Boston University. Several piano selections will be played by Mrs. Virginia Prior Morrell.

After the program there will be refreshments. Mrs. F. Allen Burt and Mrs. William Leslie will pour.

Author-Speakers Luncheon Planned

Authors who will speak at the Book Fair will be entertained at luncheon by the Boston Branch of the National League of American Penwomen on Monday, Oct. 19, at 12 noon. The affair, to which the public is invited, will take place at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, President of the Boston Branch, 1,763 Beacon Street, Brookline, before next Friday.

Cape Cod Pictures Talks Wednesday

Preserving beautiful areas throughout the length of Massachusetts is the topic of the Wednesday afternoon program planned by the Daughters of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts next week. Meeting at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m., members will views pictures of outstanding spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires and hear descriptions of the spots in an illustrated lecture given by Lawrence B. Fletcher.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

New Hampshire

Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, Oct. 11

WRUL, 15.85mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."
2:45 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:45 p. m.—Religious Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance for Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports Round

22-Year-Old Dispute Between Boston Symphony and Union Nears Settlement

New Rulings Of Union Seen Satisfactory

The 22-year-old dispute between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the musicians' union is very close to being settled, as the situation was regarded today in the musicians' union.

James C. Petrillo, National President of the American Federation of Musicians, has come to Boston several times to confer with the symphony management. Word of his visits has previously been bottled up.

Apparently an addition to the union's rules has been agreed on which would take care of the viewpoints of both sides. A mutual adjustment would not be an out-and-out triumph for either side.

The new rule will be laid before the annual convention of the Federation at Jacksonville, Fla., next June, according to expectations, if war conditions permit the convention to be held.

In case of next year's convention having to be cancelled, the national headquarters of the union in New York City will very probably act, under powers during the war emergency.

Compromise Hints

Hint of the compromise was given this week when the Trustees of the Orchestra sent a statement to subscribers and Friends saying:

"The musical integrity of our institution rests upon the wide discretionary powers we have conferred on the Conductor in selecting personnel and in matters of discipline.

"We do not believe our institution can maintain that integrity if our musicians subscribe to the existing by-laws of the Federation.

"If those by-laws were to be amended so as to permit the full and free pursuit of the highest artistic standards, our chief cause for anxiety would be removed."

The union seeks no interference in the conduct of the orchestra, as the union position is reported.

Union leaders are represented as wanting to see the orchestra continue and prosper and maintain its distinguished place in the musical world.

The Boston orchestra is the only major non-union symphony orchestra in the country. There are 14 other major symphony orchestras, all unionized. Difficulties are rumored in some because of present union rules.

Handled by Petrillo

Negotiations were handled by Mr. Petrillo as head of the national organization. When the national president of a union works out a solution of a long deadlock and presents it to a national convention, usually it goes through as a matter of course.

What the management thinks about union rules in most cases means nothing under the National Labor Relations Act. This law forbids the employer to interfere in the free choice of his employees to have a union or no union to represent them in collective bargaining.

In the Boston Symphony, however, the musicians are reported as very sympathetic to the management's position that the musical "integrity" of the orchestra should be placed first. In addition the orchestra does not pay its way and runs at a deficit, which has to be made up by efforts of the management. There is nothing to keep the management from discontinuing the orchestra if feeling that conditions do not make its further continuance worth while.

By a Staff Photographer

Young Volunteers 'A Source of Encouragement'

Responding promptly to the Army's urgent call for men in the 18- and 19-year-old brackets, 60 under-draft-age boys, mostly from Greater Boston, were inducted into service yesterday afternoon at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue. Paying warm tribute to the patriotic spirit of the youth of New England, Col. William D. Cottam, United States Army Recruiting and Induction Officer of the First Service Command (shown at extreme right), said, when he administered the oath: "Your immediate response to the Army's urgent request for volunteers is a source of encouragement to us all. Five new branches of the Army—the Quartermaster Corps, the Medical Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Ordnance Department, and the Corps of Military Police—have just been opened to men of your age group, making a total of 13 different branches from which to choose when enlisting."

Bay State Report on Rumors Shows Unintended Damage

Unintentional Axis channels are circulating a "flood of vicious rumors" in the United States with potentially "demoralizing effect," Robert H. Knapp, Director of the Propaganda Research Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety reports.

Following a nation-wide analysis of false stories current during September, Mr. Knapp declared that "the most effective propaganda that Hitler has in America today he is getting free.

"It is the flood of vicious rumors which are being spread by otherwise loyal Americans, rumors directed against our Allies, our Government, and racial and religious minorities in our country."

These rumors, he added, "represent a chanllenge to those public officials who are directly concerned with the state of national morale" and comprise one of "the serious sources of danger to national unity."

Attacks on Russia Low

The report is dated Sept. 1-30, and signed by Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Harvard professor of psychology as well as Mr. Knapp. Dr. Allport is Chairman of the division's advisory board.

Rumors labeled by Mr. Knapp "anti-Administration" are the most common in the country at large, comprising 21.3 per cent of the whole, the report said. Anti-Army and Navy stories follow close behind with 19.4 per cent.

Rumors directed against Britain are common, the report said, but those attacking Russia "constitute 0.6 per cent of all rumors reported—a surprisingly low figure."

In New England, the most common types are anti-British and anti-Semitic. Rumor mongers in this area whisper, too, that soldier boys are badly treated, in some cases "driven to suicide," and that American forces are suffering huge casualties.

A typical New York anti-Administration rumor is the following, according to the propaganda division:

"A yacht owner offered his boat to the Government and was told he would be given sufficient warning before the boat was taken over. While on a short cruise, the yacht was approached by a Navy cutter and the people aboard were told they would have to go ashore . . . . The yacht was then turned over to Harry Hopkins for his honeymoon."

Report the Stories

Back fence and barber shop "blabbermouths," according to the Division, are also saying that sugar is fermenting in the warehouses, gas and rubber are being burned, the United States will default on war bonds, and even that "President Roosevelt brought on the war because he wanted to go down in history."

Anti-Semitic rumors, the report declares, concentrate on the charge that Jewish boys are dodging the draft through manipulation of physical examinations and through influence on draft boards.

In Illinois, they even say, "The price of lettuce has soared because it was formerly grown by the Japanese in California and now the Jews have taken it over."

Citizens everywhere are urged to combat such rumors by reporting stories to the Division, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and by spreading the contrary facts which the Division and other authorities will ordinarily be glad to supply.

The commonest types of rumors are here listed, in decreasing order of frequency.

	P. C.
Anti-Administration	21.3
Anti-Army and Navy	19.4
Anti-Semitic	9.3
Fear rumors, Army and Navy	7.9
Anti-British	7.3
Fifth Column activities	6.9
Unrevealed enemy action	5.7
Atrocity stories	4.8
Anti-Negro	3.1
Anti-business	2.3
Anti-Red Cross	2.2
"Pipe dreams"	2.0
Anti-Labor	1.9

The "most striking regional differences," according to the report, are these:

1. **New England:** This region is conspicuous for the great number of anti-British and anti-Semitic rumors current. Stories of the abuse of men in the service are unusually prominent as are stories of excessive casualties.
2. **Atlantic Seaboard:** Anti-British and anti-Semitic rumors are prominent. Stories of excessive casualties, insanity, plagues, in the armed forces are likewise high.
3. **South:** This region is conspicuous for the high frequency of fear-inspired rumors. Stories of spy and fifth column activities are unusually high. Anti-Negro rumors are almost exclusively confined to this area, while rationing rumors have singular prominence.
4. **Middlewest:** Wedge-driving rumors are higher in the Middlewest than anywhere else in the country, particularly those directed against the Administration. Criticism of Army and Navy leaders, and stories of the inadequacy of Army equipment are particularly high.
5. **Far West:** The area shows a high frequency of wedge-driving rumors, particularly rumors directed against both business and labor. Excepting for atrocity stories, fear-inspired rumors are notably scarce.

. . . But Bay State Will Use Stickers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—As far as the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce is concerned the State of Massachusetts will pay prison inmate Richard W. Harrison for any use it may make of an automobile registration tab he patented — unless the Federal courts rule otherwise.

James Brearley, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, said he knows of no authority other than the Federal courts to rescind the patent issued to Harrison.

This is true, he said, whether or not Harrison had the original idea for the tab.

Massachusetts officials, however, have decided not to employ the tab plan—which they said was originally offered the State by a citizen so that new metal registration plates would not have to be made. Instead, they propose using the old registration plates—with only a windshield sticker to show that 1943 registration fees have been paid.

Married Men Reclassified In New Order

Reclassification of all married men without children from 3-A to 1-A has been ordered by Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Selective Service Director, who pointed out that these men are not to be called immediately but will provide a backlog to follow single men, newly married men and men with secondary dependents.

The new program will launch a plan of co-operative selective service under which local draft boards having men with secondary dependents will send men for induction and those without men having secondary dependants will send none, thus preventing the tapping of married men until all other sources throughout the State have been cleaned out.

The program also applies to the remaining single men, men married since the draft law was passed in 1940, and men wit hminor physical disabilities who are being reclassified for immediate induction.

The State order cannot become effective, that is, married men without children cannot be drafted, until a blanket order has been issued from Washington, and under the present setup cannot be called into service until all other sources have been utilized excepting married men with children.

This means, in effect, that married men without children in 1-A cannot be called unti single men, single men with secondary dependants, and newly married men have been inducted first.

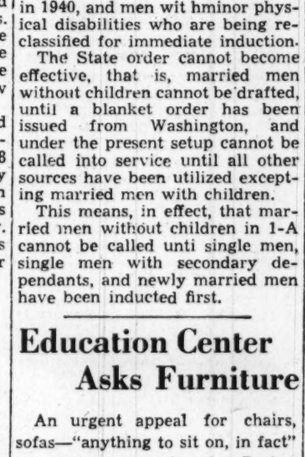
Education Center Asks Furniture

An urgent appeal for chairs, sofas—"anything to sit on, in fact"—is being made by the Boston Center for Adult Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, which is being swamped with students now taking such war courses as Navigation, Engineering, Coding and Decoding, Map and Airplane Photo Reading, and Ship Drafting.

More than 1,400 have registered, and the Center is asking friends to give or lend tables, particularly large ones, rugs, lamps, curtains—"everything in the line of house furnishings except pictures."

Technical courses are being given by several young naval lieutenants, as well as a number of men from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Radio Manager



CBS

Ray Girardin

New production manager of Station WEEI, Boston, who has been on staff since 1931.

G. O. P. Plans Huge Rallies In Bay State

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Swiftly following up the first Democratic State ticket swing around the State which comes to an end tomorrow, Massachusetts G. O. P. major office nominees on Monday will embark on a rally program designed to cover all important political sectors of the Commonwealth before election day.

Heartened somewhat by reports that the Democratic State-wide swing was not an outstanding success, as far as attendance at rallies is concerned, G. O. P. observers hope to increase voter interest in the Nov. 3 election and to make certain a heavy turnout of G. O. P. backers.

The series of 27 rallies is due to start at Brookline, continue throughout the State and wind up with a Symphony Hall rally in Boston on Sunday night, Nov. 1.

Except on rare occasions Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts is not expected to appear at the earlier rallies, unless Senate business slacks off.

It is certain, however, that he will attend as many as Washington affairs will permit. Undoubtedly he will hit the big Republican State Committee rallies starting on October 29 and including Worcester, North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield and Boston.

Except for the latter rallies and one or two others, the meetings will be sponsored by local Republican clubs.

The Brookline rally on Monday will be held in Hampton Court at 8:45 p. m. On Thursday, Oct. 15, at 2 p. m., a rally will be held in Springfield, while at night rallies are scheduled in Framingham, Hotel Kendall; at Somerville, Unitarian Hall, both at 7 p. m.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hear the candidates at their 46 Beacon Street, Boston, headquarters on Oct. 16. On Oct. 17 a rally will be held in Pittsfield, Hotel Wendell, at 1 p. m.

After concentrating in the Greater Boston area for several rallies the candidates will move to Fall River and New Bedford for simultaneous rallies, then go to Lowell and Lawrence on the next night.

The Worcester rally on Oct. 29 will be a big affair in Mechanics Building. North Adams and Pittsfield will hold rallies on Oct. 30, while on Oct. 31, the western Massachusetts campaign will be climaxed by a big Springfield rally. Then follows the Symphony Hall windup rally.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the rest of the G. O. P. state ticket are scheduled to attend the 27 rallies. However, on many occasions it is expected that the Governor will miss rallies because of business pressure. His trip to Washington on Tuesday, with the other New England Governors, to discuss the fuel oil situation with President Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Coordinator, cuts into the first week's schedule.

Despite the pleas of various Republican observers who, fearful of the Governor's chances for re-election, have urged the Chief Executive to conduct an aggressive, hard-hiting campaign against Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mr. Saltonstall still insists upon a dignified, unspectacular campaign.

To date it appears that the Governor will make few radio appearances, will have few billboard displays and appear at a minimum of rallies.

Indications are that the Governor will rely almost entirely upon the reputation he has built up through four guberatorial years to win his re-election. But some party followers are uncertain that his reputation as a leading wartime Governor will win for him unless he backs it up with an aggressive campaign.

The fears of the pessimistic among the G. O. P. are counteracted and possibly overwhelmed by the optimism of many others. Convictions of their latter group border on complacency, which the more conservative groups decry as particularly dangerous.

Most observers feel at present that Governor Saltonstall is ahead of Mayor Putnam, that if the election were held today the Governor would be the winner. However, they generally feel that the Governor must work diligently to overcome the obvious attractiveness of Mayor Putnam to most Democrats and to some Republicans. Otherwise, Mayor Putnam may change the outlook by Nov. 3.

Some G. O. P. observers also believe that a key to Republican success is the concentration on Republican registration activities in western and central Massachusetts between now and Oct. 14 to offset the Democratic activities in Boston and the building up of the Democratic registration on the birth control issue.—**Edgar M. Mills**

Jesse Houghton Metcalf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—Former United States Senator Jesse Houghton Metcalf, who passed on yesterday, was a member of one of Rhode Island's most prominent families. A native of Providence, he was educated in private schools and at Yorkshire College, England.

He was Agent of the Wanskuck Mills from 1885 to 1913, and had been its President since 1913. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1924 and served two terms of six years each. He was a Trustee of Brown University.

By a Staff Photographer

Enrolees in the Girl Reserve Club

These young Chinese-Americans enrolled this week at the Boston Y. W. C. A. in the Girl Reserves Club, which meets weekly and teaches 'teen-age girls arts, crafts and other subjects. Left to right they are Lillian Lee, Audrey Wong, Beatrice Chin, and Fern Wong. All the girls live in Chinatown and are bright, 100 per cent American high school girls.

Yale Faculty Men Want War Concentration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 — Two Yale faculty members call for concentration now on the major problem of winning the war rather than excessive conjecture with postwar possibilities in articles appearing in the October issue of the Yale Scientific Magazine, published today.

Dean Samuel S. Dudley, of the Yale School of Engineering, and Albert G. Conrad, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, write that grave peril faces us if we do not put all our energies to work at once.

"To win the war as quickly as possible is our immediate goal," says Dean Dudley. "Concentration on this single objective is imperative. But still we tend to avoid the stark realities of our situation and indulge in speculation about postwar transition plans. Such thinking has its place, but first there is this war to be won."

Mr. Conrad observes that "changes in our concepts of what we consider to be a just settlement place further restrictions on definite plans for peace.

"I know of nothing that could so completely disrupt the unity of the allied nations at this time," he says, "as a healthy discussion of the peace terms that are to be made at the end of war by the participants.

"As an example, the question of the independence of India cannot be settled to the satisfaction of all parties involved. The status of the French Empire after this war will also be an issue for disagreement."

Cranberries Off for the War Through a Dehydrated Process

Cranberries are going to war.

By means of a new process of dehydrating cranberries, the traditional Thanksgiving sauce will be enjoyed this year by the men in the fighting forces in far-off lands, according to word from the Cape Cod cranberry-growing area.

Heretofore, cranberries never have been consumed to any great extent in foreign countries, the major portion being shipped throughout the United States and Canada. But, the new process, which transforms the berries into tiny flakes, retains all elements of the succulent red berries except water, seeds, and skin. The resulting product needs only the addition of water and sugar, plus heating, to convert it to ready-to-serve jelly, sauce, or tangy cocktail.

The United States Army has ordered 965,000 pounds of the dried material, requiring the processing of some 100,000 barrels of cranberries. Three-quarters of the world's crop is grown on Cape Cod, and the New Haven Railroad, serving that area, expects to handle 1,100 carloads of the berries, some of which will be distributed as rations in the United States Army camps and at far-flung battlefronts.

Navy Recruiting Nearing New High

Indications that new records in Navy recruiting will be established this month were seen today by Navy officers in the continual flow of recruits through the Navy Recruiting Station in the Federal Building, Boston.

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Army Officers' Long Overcoats	44.50
Army Officers' Short Overcoats	29.75
N. O. Blue Serge Uniforms	$40 to $50
N. O. Blue Serge Topcoats	$40 to 54.50
N. O. Tackle Twill Raincoats	$25
N. O. Navy Twill Whites	10.50
N. O. Chino (coat and trousers)	16.50
Chino Trousers	3.95

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Big U. S. Bomber Raid Hits Japanese

Continued from Page 1

ished. The Commissars are to be incorporated into the Army now as regular line officers.

On the New Guinea land front, Australian vanguards were reported to have re-established contact with the retreating Japanese for the first time in two weeks. Japanese patrols were encountered in the "gap" region of the 6,000-foot Owen Stanley Mountains.

South Pacific:

Big Bombers Blast Japanese Bases

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen last night struck at the Japanese supply base at Rabaul, New Britain, spreading 60 tons of explosive and incendiary bombs among enemy supply dumps, barracks, and jetties in the largest single air raid yet attempted in the Southwest Pacific by Allied heavy bombers. The raid started fires that were visible for 80 miles.

Australian ground forces meanwhile were pushing into "the gap" in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea in pursuit of retreating Japanese troops.

General MacArthur's headquarters reported that "our forward elements have established contact with the enemy's patrols in the Myola-Templeton's crossing area." This area includes the gap, 6,000 feet up in the mountains, from which the trail drops sharply toward the enemy's advance base at Kokoda, a spokesman said.

It was the first time in two weeks that Allied forces had been reported in direct contact with the withdrawing Japanese. A spokesman said no large concentration of Japanese had been sighted, however.

Raid Is Called 'Most Destructive'

The spokesman declared the raid on Rabaul was the most destructive ever carried out in this area. The planes, including Flying Fortresses, flew through an intense barrage of antiaircraft fire at a low altitude to reach the targets.

"Sixty tons of explosives and incendiaries were dropped, scoring direct hits on jetties, machine shops, supply dumps, barracks, antiaircraft and searchlight positions," the communiqué said. All planes returned.

Seeking to pin down ships, airplanes, and supplies which the Japanese might send against the United States Marines in the Solomons, bombers under the command of Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney also raided Buka at the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, starting many fires. Again, all planes returned safely.

The bombers continued to pound at Japanese strong points in New Guinea and one formation dropped 16 tons of bombs on Japanese supply dumps, airdromes, and other installations at Lae. Smoke and debris from the explosions rose hundreds of feet, the communiqué said. Japanese planes made no attempt to intercept the Allied aircraft, but the antiaircraft fire was heavy.

In the Tanimbar Islands north of Australia, Allied fliers attacked a merchant vessel, which had been damaged earlier off Saumlaki, "completing its destruction," the communiqué said.

Big U. S. Bombers: How They Compare

By the Associated Press

The Boeing Flying Fortress and Consolidated Liberator bombers are the four-motored heavyweights of the United States Army Air Forces.

They do not look alike—the Liberators are high-wing, twin-rudder planes and the Fortresses are low-wing, single-rudder design — but their proved capabilities and characteristics are much the same.

Both have four 1,200-horsepower engines and both can fly at better than 300 miles an hour.

The Fortress — B-17 — can climb to at least 35,000 feet, carry up to four tons a distance of about 4,000 miles and up to 10 tons half that distance, the amount of load depending upon altitude.

Raid on Lille:

Big U. S. Bombers Blast French City

Fuller information on the American Flying Fortresses daylight air raid on the French industrial city of Lille yesterday disclosed that the raid was the greatest single daylight aerial attack of the war against Germany.

More than 100 of the huge bombing planes were accompanied by 500 Allied fighter planes.

The return of all but four of the United States bombers which unloaded tons of bombs on factories and railroad yards apparently erased any lingering doubts concerning fighting ability of the Fortresses. All fighters returned safely, it was reported.

British air correspondents said the weight of the American attack far exceeded the best daylight efforts of the Germans during the blitz of September, 1940. Fifty German bombers and 200 fighters over England in daylight then constituted a "big raid."

On the last day of the Battle of Britain, Sept. 15, 1940, the Germans sent over 500 planes in two groups of 250 each and lost at least 185 of them.

None of the German planes used against Britain could carry the loads which the four-motored United States bombers transported to Lille. The Fortresses can carry three tons of bombs, Liberators four.

The raiders, directed by Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the American A. E. F. in the European theater, smashed factories and railroad yards against strong Nazi opposition.

American Liberators Pass Battle Test

In operation beside the battle-tested Fortresses were the American Liberators, triumphantly passing their first tests in this battle zone. Both are four motored planes.

The greatest American aerial exploit of the war came two days after the warning from the United States by radio to the French people to move away from factories producing for Germany.

It also brought from the German Radio the threat of "reprisals" for raids "instigated by Roosevelt."

The raid moved the German High Command to mention Flying Fortresses for the first time, although this was their fourteenth mission over Western Europe. Presumably the Germans have not been telling their people of the activities of American bombers for reasons of their own.

The Germans claimed 16 Allied aircraft were shot down including "some" Fortresses and tried to minimize the damage done as compared to the number of planes in operation.

With elaborate advance preparation and amid fine visibility conditions, squadron after squadron of Fortresses and Liberators soared to great heights from this and other newly laid fields and then crossed the Channel to reduce the Lille railroad yards to wreckage and pound with tons of explosives the Lille Steel and Engineering Works, one of the most important locomotive-building plants in France.

Pall of Smoke Hangs Over Lille

As the bombers battled their way out through Nazi fighters and flak screens, a pall of smoke hung over Lille and great fires were observed.

Some of the fighter attacks were of diversionary character. While American bombers were dealing their explosives across the invasion coast, single Royal Air Force bombers also spread their fire to the Rhineland.

Liberators, with a greater bomb load than those carried by the Fortresses, gave crushing weight to the attack, exceeding the tonnages dropped by the Nazis for many nights in the blitz on Britain.

The Liberators are faster than the Fortresses, but are not as formidable fighting craft as the Fortresses, which have proved themselves kings of the air in daylight operations.

Fighter pilots call the American bombers the "best bait" ever put up for the German Air Force because the Germans send up all available planes to stop them. The RAF and American fighters then get a chance at the German fighters.

In recent months, the RAF has tried everything in sweeps to entice German fighters into combat, but the only serious challenge was during the Dieppe raid.

Stalingrad:

Intensified Attack Seen As Nazi Supreme Bid

Tank and infantry attacks so intensive that observers believed them to be the German High Command's supreme bid for a quick decision in the Battle of Stalingrad were reported from Moscow as being held. Red Army troops were entrenched for positional warfare against the Nazi flank northwest of the city.

A tank division and a motorized infantry division were among several fresh German units which led the latest offensive, a four-day-old action concentrated on a workers settlement northwest of Stalingrad and aimed at cutting through the city to the Volga.

Izvestia said as many as 80 assaults were launched in this phase of the battle, the greater part failing and others gaining a few dozen yards in various areas.

The Army newspaper Red Star said that recently more than 2,000 German flights were made over Stalingrad in a single day with 50 to 75 bombers detailed to a single objective.

But now it said the Germans were compelled to reduce the number of flights and even to take a day or two off while bombers were being repaired. During these lulls only fighters appeared over the city.

Izvestia said three fourths of Stalingrad was in flames or ruins after the first German raid on Aug. 23, carried out by more than 1,000 planes. Later the Nazis dropped leaflets calling for the city's surrender in the mistaken belief that it had been crushed.

Despite the savage air pounding, the Russians continued to ferry reinforcements across the Volga. The captain of one ship was reported to have made 500 crossings under fire.

Nazi Counterattacks Repulsed by Russians

A Soviet communiqué said Russian forces northwest of Stalingrad threw back five counterattacks, killed about 200 German infantrymen, destroyed five mortars and other materiel, and blew up an ammunition dump.

A German hint that assault troops would be withdrawn from Stalingrad, leaving the field to siege guns and bombers, again was ignored by the Soviet High Command. But artillery is among the best publicized of the Red Army's weapons and the Russians probably would welcome a shelling duel there.

Withdrawal of Nazi infantry would be regarded here as a tacit admission that the German High Command again had miscalculated the strength of Russian resistance, as it did at Leningrad, at Tula, and upon the approaches of Moscow last year.

A possibility that Axis shock troops would be diverted against the Volga-Caspian shipping lanes at Astrakhan, on the Volga's mouth, was implied Friday in a dispatch by Izvestia, which reported for the first time the German drive across the Kalmyck steppes.

Amid artillery duelling, scouting operations, and local fighting on various sectors, they "fortified their occupies positions," the communiqué said.

Trapped Soviet Force Escapes From Nazis

A Red Army force encircled for several days was declared to have broken through the enemy ring after a hard battle and occupied defense positions at a workers' settlement.

A Russian reverse was acknowledged on the northwestern front, an indefinitely defined area between Rzhev and Leningrad. The communiqué said Soviet troops lost two communities before an assault of German infantrymen and 30 tanks.

Ten Nazi ammunition trucks were destroyed and about 300 Germans were slain in the Mozdok area of the central Caucasus by Red Army men in beating off several attacks by a tank-supported regiment, the communiqué declared.

German infantry and tank groups, reinforced after a three-day battle in the western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk, penetrated to the outskirts of a Russian-held settlement, but "our troops are fighting stubbornly, wiping out the Hitlerites who have broken through," it was announced.

The name Stalingrad reappeared in the German High Command communiqué after a one-day omission with a report that German shock troops had blown up a large building.

Egypt:

Allied Planes Blast Axis Fields and Ships

Allied planes made large-scale attacks on Axis landing grounds in the forward area of the Egyptian front yesterday and shot down 10 Axis fighters and damaged 10 others in air battles, a British communiqué said today.

Numerous direct hits were scored and considerable enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed and damaged by low-flying attacks," said the communiqué, issued jointly by the Royal Air Force and Middle East headquarters.

Explosives and cannon shells loosed by light bombers and long-range fighters destroyed the locomotive of a German-Italian train and ammunition cars were blown up, it was announced.

Bengasi harbor shipping also was attacked and the communiqué indicated the scope of the operations in reporting that a dozen aircraft were missing.

The Italian High Command claimed that 54 Allied planes were shot down in North Africa, 45 by German and Italian planes and 9 by antiaircraft fire.

Ship Sinkings:

Nazis Claim 22 Boats Toll of Submarines

The German High Command claimed today that 12 Allied merchant ships were sunk "directly before" the harbor of Cape Town, South Africa, and another 10 in the North and South Atlantic and in the St. Lawrence River.

One ship reported sunk in the North Atlantic was the 15,000-ton refrigerator ship, Andalucia Star, said to have been bound for Britain with a cargo of foodstuffs.

There was no confirmation of these reported sinkings from any other source. The German communiqué did not state the period of time in which the sinkings occurred.

Orphan Has 'Parent' Now

Associated Press

U. S. Army Corporal 'Foster Father' Overseas

Corporal Einar Eeg of Minneapolis, Minn., is one of the American soldiers who are providing funds for the support of children of all nationalities, about 500 in all, one or both of whose parents have been killed in the war. Corporal Eeg plays with Jean Kathleen, one of the wards of the Stars and Stripes War Orphan Fund established in London by the United States Forces newspaper overseas.

U. S. Grasp on Solomons Precarious

Continued from Page 1

mons. Our next step from the Solomons northward is Rabaul, which is the key advance Japanese base in that area. If we took Rabaul the Japanese would be forced to abandon their strong positions in New Guinea. Also from Rabaul our bombers could reach Truk, which is the main Japanese naval base in the Southern Pacific and as important to them as Hawaii is to us.

Effective Stepping Stone

In other words the Solomons are a major stepping stone of equal value to either side which both are bound to try to take and hold even though both are committed to a defensive strategy.

The most important aspect of the Solomons battle right now is whether it may develop into something more than was originally intended. Sometimes a minor operation on a holding front becomes important far beyond the intention of whoever started it. It's like a businessman protecting his investment by buying more stock in a company. Once forces are committed they must be either reinforced or withdrawn. In the process greater and greater forces are committed. Is Japan doing that at this moment?

Japan has a big investment in New Guinea, Rabaul and Truk. How much will Japan spend in the Solomons at this time to protect that investment? It may be a very great deal and there are signs that a big force is just beginning now to reach the fighting front on Guadalcanal.

Japanese Forces Shifted

Japan has been shifting its forces far behind the front for several months. The Central Chinese Front has been almost abandoned. During the summer there were heavy concentrations along the Siberian border. More recently there are signs that the weight of Japanese force is again being shifted southward. The time has almost passed for a Japanese attack on Siberia. But it is spring in Australia and the rains are over in India.

The American move into the Solomons has two strong points of advantage. It pushed the Japanese "jump-off" point back and thus complicated the problem for the enemy if he is seriously planning a southward movement during the coming season. It also undoubtedly forced the enemy to divert troops from other areas if he had also been planning a holding action in the islands area.

What we don't know is what the Japanese have planned for this winter. So far as the American-held front is concerned, Japan was either going to attack or just hold. If he just intended to hold them we could perhaps disturb enemy plans for other fronts by a diversion in the Solomons.

Second Reason for Push

If Japan planned to attack we were in so much better a position to meet the initial drive. There was every sound defensive reason for making this push forwards.

But if the Japanese come back in major force we will almost certainly be pushed out again. It remains to be seen how important the Japanese consider it to be to drive us back out of the Solomons.

What we can hope is that by doing this we have rendered real aid to our more hard pressed allies on other fronts. If we now lose our foothold in the Solomons it will be hard for many Americans to understand. But they should realize that by this foray into the enemy's lines—which is what it actually is—we may have saved China or India or Siberia or Australia.

Biggest Allied Air Raid In Southwest Pacific

By the Associated Press

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 10

The largest force of United Nations heavy bombers yet hurled against a Japanese base in the Southwest Pacific dumped 60 tons of explosives on Rabaul, New Britain, scoring direct hits on jetties, machine shops, supply dumps, and other objectives, it was announced officially today.

British Watch Arms Firms

Continued from Page 1

that the Committee's estimate of £1,700,000 was the correct figure.

To the man in the street here today the report of the Commons session illustrates just how complex an affair, especially in wartime, is company finance, Government contracting, cost determination, and priorities. But the public is reassured somewhat by the vindication of Mr. Kendall and even more so by evidence of a check being kept on profiteering and waste in munitions making which, it is generally recognized, is a vital factor in the maintenance of national morale as well as in maintaining production efficiency.

Financial Tangle

At the same time problems facing the Government in planning war production have been underlined by disclosures about the British Manufacturing and Research Company's airplane cannon. Much of the business investigated during this week's debate had its origin in the grim days of the late summer of 1940, with German invasion of Britain seemingly imminent. Lord Beaverbrook was then Minister of Aircraft Production and his motto was "Planes and more planes; never mind how." It is not surprising that there is now considerable unravelling to be done of the financial transactions of those hectic days when nothing mattered except getting weapons to defend this island. Lord Beaverbrook came in for familiar criticism in Commons during the debate for his unorthodox and even disrupting methods of stepping up production. But there was also tribute to him for his foresight in having implicit belief in cannon for aircraft even when the Air Ministry was hesitating.

Add 'Warcogs' To Waacs and Waves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—To the Waacs and the Waves add the Warcogs.

The House Merchant Marine Committee Oct. 9 approved a bill requested by the Navy, opening the ranks of the Coast Guard Reserve to women to fill shore jobs and release officers and men for duty at sea.

No official title has been chosen for the contingent, but "Women's Auxiliary Reserve of the Coast Guard" was proposed, out of which was inexactly but euphoniously coined the "Warcogs."

The bill also would amend the existing law to permit the Coast Guard to accept use of vessels owned by corporations, partnerships, associationes, or states or political subdivisions. It is now authorized to accept only vessels owned by a member of the Reserve.

The Committee also approved a bill recommended by the War Shipping Administration to preserve the rights of seamen as private employees when they sail on vessels taken over and operated directly by the WSA.

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Transylvania: Hitler's Trump Over Rumania and Hungary

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 10—The vexing question of the opening of a second front following Wendell L. Willkie's declaration and Joseph Stalin's replies to an Associated Press reporter's questions is preoccupying Turkish commentators here.

Commenting upon the Stalin statement, it is significant that General Erkilet, known for his pro-German sympathies, should write in the paper Cumhuriyet, "The Russians have no right to underestimate Allied help to Russia. Insinuations regarding a second front have obliged the Germans to keep considerable forces in the west, and on the other hand, RAF raids in the West probably achieve destruction of material destined for the Russian Front. It can be said that about half the German forces are in the West, and if the Germans had not been obliged to keep these forces in the West, the Russian armies would probably have been defeated by now."

This defense of the United Nations" policy is extremely interesting in view of the fact it is known that General Erkilet is intimately familiar with German military affairs. He visited Germany at the beginning of this year and foreign diplomatic circles here consider that the General is usually reliable on facts relating to German High Command plans.

But it is also interesting that Ankara circles continue to be optimistic in regard to Russian chances and remain convinced that the Germans will not be able to crush Russia this winter. Viewing the General situation, a distinguished Turk declared to this correspondent, "As long as the United Nations can hold Egypt, I don't see any dangers to the United Nations cause in this part of the world." This opinion also is held generally by the Turkish man in the street, who in the past has proved a shrewd judge of the European war situation.

Discord in Balkans

Meanwhile, growing discord in the Balkans also is preoccupying public opinion here. The Turks have always felt that affairs in the Balkans directly affect Turkish security and the fact that the Axis is meeting with increasing difficulties is considered encouraging.

For example, there are reports arriving here that small groups of Greek officers are starting armed resistance against Axis forces in Greece, and reliable reports from Albania confirm that Albanian patriots are collaborating more and more with Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's forces. Albanian patriots recently drove Italians from a frontier district near oil deposits.

The ever-growing Albanian resistance has forced the Italians to pass the following measures and indicates the gravity of the situation. Albanians who spread false news are now liable to three to ten years' imprisonment. The capital sentence is to be passed on those who do not declare possessions of firearms or munitions.

The streets of all Albanian towns now are patrolled by Italian armored-car units.

Meanwhile, foreign diplomatic circles here are skeptical regarding reports that Hitler is considering giving back to Rumania the part of Transylvania ceded to Hungary by the Vienna Conference in 1940. These circles think that Hitler does not need to humor Rumania because he has obtained practically all he wants from the unfortunate Rumanians.

Need Hungarian Troops

On the other hand, despite the fact the Hungarians have been proving difficult lately, the Nazis still need Hungaria ntroops for the Russian Front, and for this reason, it is unlikely the Nazis are going to antagonize the Hungarians when they can still press them for fresh concessions.

The solution of the vexing Transylvanian question may yet follow another line which would suit the Nazis far better ,this solution being that Transylvania should be made an autonomous state under German protection and ruled by German minorities in Transylvania. It must not be forgotten that there are at least 800,000 Germans in Transylvania and that it long has been a German dream to form a state from this minority, combining it with adjoining minorities of German origin in ,Hungar yand Northern Yugoslavia.

Already members of the German minority in Transylvania have been given positions of influence and power, and the same applies to Germans in Hungary. Therefore it seems more logical that Hitler, instead of pleasing either the Rumanians or Hungarians, will try to solve the Transylvanian problem by making it an "independent" state the same as he made Croatia and Slovakia.

The Rumanians are now comforting themselves over their terrible losses in Russia with the thought that perhaps Hitler will give them back their lost part of Transylvania, but while Nazi diplomacy may encourage such illusions, it is extremely unlikely that the Nazis will sacrifice the Transylvanian card, which remains an admirable weapon with which to coerce both Rumania and Hungary when necessary. It seems that Rumanians have yet to learn that only one side gains by friendship with Germany and that is Germany.

Nazis Try to Use Rembrandt as Ally

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, said Oct. 8 that one of the most recent allies sought by the Nazis is that stout Dutch painter, Rembrandt.

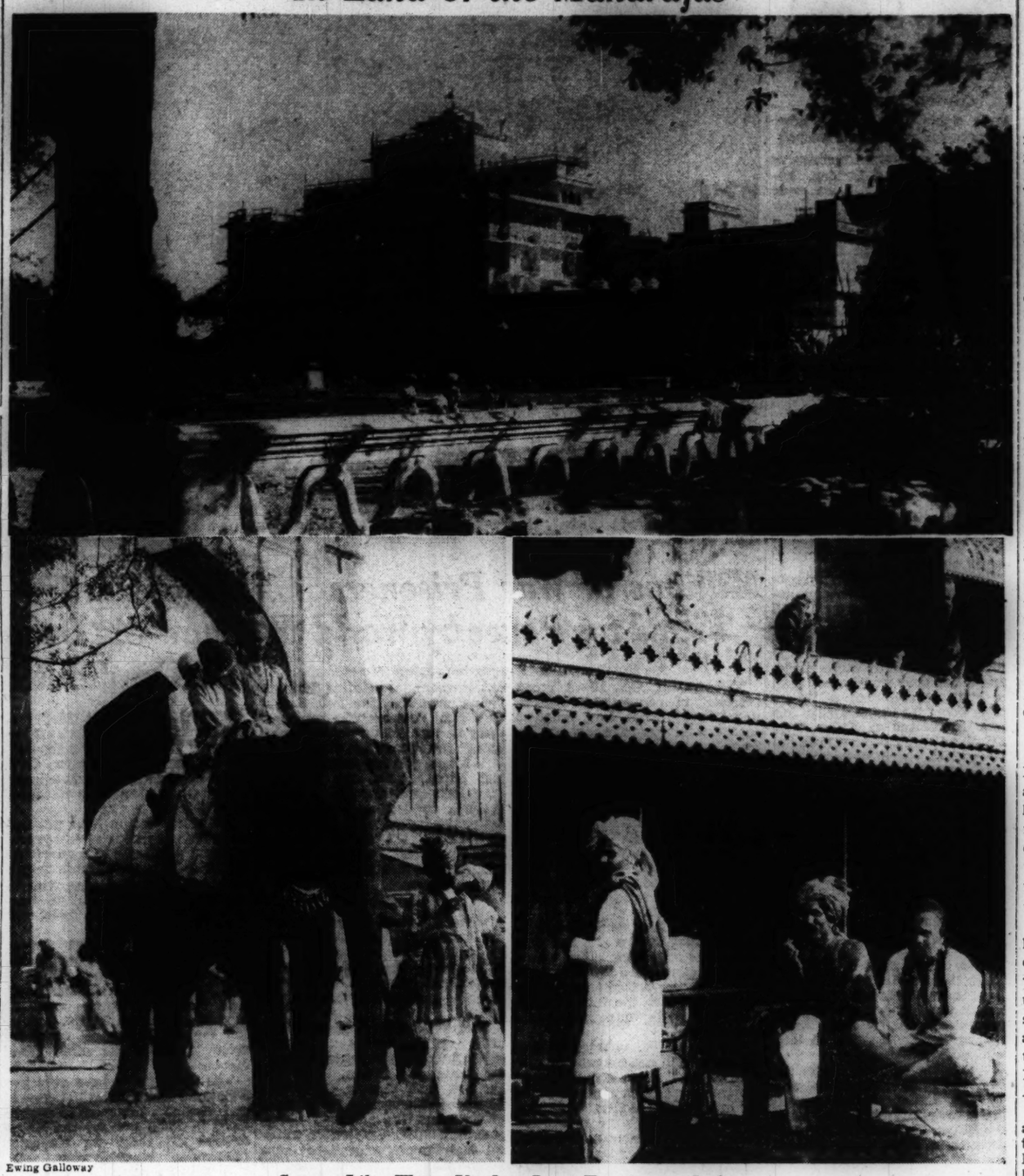
Speaking at the opening of an exhibit of one of the largest and most valuable collections of Dutch paintings ever grouped in this country, Dr. Loudon said:

The Nazis "say that Rembrandt in the expression of his art was Germanic, so that really it was German cultural influence which made him the great master of the ages."

This argument, said Dr. Loudon, is both "misleading" and "ridiculous," adding that "Rembrandt and his school . . . and other great men of the mind" are "the rock upon which the immortality of Dutch civilization is built."

Price Bernhard of the Netherlands was among 1,500 persons who attended the opening of the exhibit. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands are sponsors of the exhibit, held for the benefit of the American Women's Voluntary Services and the Queen Wilhelmina fund.

In Land of the Maharajas



Ewing Galloway

Scenes Like These Used to Lure Tourists to India

Upper: The Maharaja's Palace at Jaipur, from the palace grounds, which cover one seventh of the City's area. The gardens are half a mile long. On the ground floor of the palace is the Dwan-i-Khas, private audience hall, which ranks among India's architectural classics. Lower left: A passenger elephant at Jaipur. Lower right: Shops at Jaipur, with monkeys on the balcony above.

OPA Increases Maximum Prices Lard Processors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has acted to raise the maximum prices of lard processors in a regulation it said was designed to bring lard prices into line with shortening prices.

It established new price ceilings for loose lard at the processor level, effective October 13, through the use of three base points:

1. Chicago and East St. Louis basing area, including that part of the continental United States east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee and North Carolina.
2. Kansas City basing point area, including that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of Kentucky and Virginia.
3. Multiple basing point area, including that part of the country west of the Mississippi.

The maximum price for loose lard was set for the Chicago and East St. Louis are at 12.80 cents a pound, in tank cars, delivered within the corporate limits of basing points. This compared with an 11.90 price ceiling at Chicago previously, the OPA said.

New ceilings for the other two areas were set at 12.55 cents, and the OPA said the ¼ cent discount represented the approximate normal differential between Chicago and such other points.

The OPA said the tank car freight rate per pound from the nearest basing point in the area involved to the community of sale could be added to the basing point loose lard price to get the processors delivered ceiling price.

The ceiling price for base or standard commercial refined lard in tierces may be determined in similar fashion, the OPA said.

It added that maximum prices for cash lard and futures contracts traded on the Chicago board of trade would be 13.80 cents a pound, Chicago basis.

This, the OPA said, is 0.9 cents a pound over former ceiling levels and in line with the adjusted 12.80-cent loose lard price in the Chicago area.

Historical Jaipur Turns Progressive

By C. K. Cumming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JAIPUR, India, Oct. 10—Jaipur, capital of the Rajput State of the same name, has long been known for its historical monuments and heritage of ancient beauty. It possesses many art treasures and picturesque wide streets.

The young soldier Maharaja of Jaipur State, inheriting the martial traditions of Rajput commanders since the time of the Mogul Empire, has been an ardent supporter of the United Nations war effort. He holds a commission in the Royal Life Guards, but is not engaged in military duties outside the State. Jaipur has made liberal contributions in men, money, and material.

Recently the State acquired new claim to public interest by the appointment of Sir Mirza Ismail, formerly for 16 years Dewan—Chief Minister—of Mysore. He is a statesman of international reputation and admittedly an able administrator. Mysore, under his guidance, was widely regarded as an outstanding example of ordered progress.

Sir Mirza's avowed object in coming to Jaipur is to make it one of the most progressive states in India. Discussing the ideas of Jaipur's future, Sir Mirza stressed that the Administration should give the greatest possible attention to agriculture, which is its main industry. A special irrigation engineer has been engaged to develop irrigation, while it is hoped that by developing mining resources, increased State revenue will result. Many plans naturally still are in the prospective stage, but industrialization has begun and full advantage will be taken of the recent situation to establish new industries.

The overhaul of the State Administration has resulted in some important changes. A committee is being appointed to codify all laws and bring them up to date. The Government intends to set up municipalities in towns with a population of 5,000 and Panchayats—native communal or village courts—in villages. It is proposed to establish a Bank of Jaipur with a capital of 20,000,000 rupees. Expansion of education will be taken in hand. One of Sir Mirza's most cherished dreams is a University of Rajputana with headquarters at Jaipur. It is hoped to establish maternity and child-welfare centers all over the State as was done in Mysore.

On the town-planing side, the results of the new regime already are apparent after only three months. Driving about the City, one sees immense activity going on in this direction. Wages of unskilled labor have increased threefold. New buildings are being erected, others reconditioned, shops cleared away, and parks laid out. New and improved quarters are being arranged for the secretariat. A botanical garden area of 300 acres is being planned, together with other parks, circles, and open spaces. A big land-development scheme is in contemplation.

Although there is a strong Congress Party movement in Jaipur which gave considerable trouble a while ago, the members for the present decided to co-operate with the Administration in bringing about reforms. No uprisings or disturbances in connection with Mohandas K. Gandhi's civil-disobedience campaign have been reported from Jaipur.

Home Front Unity Appeal to Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10—An appeal for unity on both the home and war fronts was called for by Mrs. J. S. Schramm of Burlington, Iowa, in an address before the State convention of the League of Women Voters here Oct. 8.

"There must be unity on both fronts," she declared. "Instead of participating in trying to better things at home, we are seeking to place the blame on others—on this group and that, trying to make a case against Congress or against some group."

Recalling that there had been a 30 per cent decrease in primary voting this year, Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Jr. of Snyder, N. Y., appealed for the League to educate the people into "the habit of self-government."

Mrs. Charles E. Heming of New York, State President, declared that the League was leaving behind the "study parlor" and doing "missionary work" in educating the people in good government.

Illinois Stages Manhunt For Seven Escaped Lifers

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 10 (AP)—The full facilities of Illinois' law agencies were in operation today in one of the most widely flung manhunts in the State's history to effect the capture of seven life-term convicts who made a daring escape from Stateville Prison yesterday afternoon.

Two of the convicts, leaders in the break over the prison walls, were Roger (Terrible) Touhy, and Hugh Basil (The Owl) Banghart, one time the nation's top ranking public enemies, who were serving 99-year terms for kidnapping.

Two guards and a civilian employee were wounded in the daylight assault by the convicts, five of whom fled in a guard's automobile parked outside the prison.

Denmark Found Determined To Resist New Nazi Demands

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The Danish people are determined to resist new German demands, come what may. This is strongly indicated in reports reaching London by way of Stockholm.

The Germans are said to have insisted that the Danish Government provide a large number of "volunteer" war workers, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. At the same time the Germans demanded greater food supplies, made it plain they expected Danish co-operation in the Nazi scheme of Germanic federation, and strongly urged Danish declaration of war against Russia. They also are believed to have insisted on the arming of Danish merchant vessels against British and Russian bombers and submarines.

But in spite of mounting threats from the Germans, the Danes remain unyielding.

The attitude of King Christian and his Government is that it is impossible for Denmark to comply to these demands. There is some reason to believe the Danes would be willing to give way under pressure to Nazi demands for more food and on the issue of arming Danish ships. But it is becoming evident to the Danes, as to the rest of Occupied Europe before them, that no amount of reasonable co-operation can satisfy Hitler.

Resistance More Open

For this reason, resistance by Danish patriots has become more and more open recently and there have been repeated rumors of a number of violent outbreaks, including shooting of Danes by Nazis. The latest reports are that additional Gestapo forces have been rushed to Denmark by air.

Although Denmark's position has hitherto differed from that of other Nazi-occupied countries, there nevertheless has been a small underground Danish movement for some time. Two secret newspapers are said to enjoy a large circulation, one called Vi Danske—We Danes—and another Frit Danmark—Free Denmark.

As far as is known here, Danes are still able to listen on the radio to BBC freely, and radiocasts in Danish from London are said to be extremely popular. For the great mass of the people, King Christian is the symbol of popular desire not to go beyond a certain point in Danish co-operation with the Germans. Danes in London believe he has been able to exercise a considerable restraining influence on the Germans by threatening to abdicate if the Nazis go too far. Popularity of the King is said to be such that Hitler hesitates to provoke such a move.

Rebellion in Norway

In Norway, meanwhile, the wave of terrorism which began Oct. 6 when the Germans instituted a state of emergency around Trondheim, still goes on. Nine more Norwegians were executed there Oct. 8 on charges of helping to transport explosives intended for acts of sabotage. The Germans and the Quisling regime are evidently clamping down strict censorship, but in spite of these efforts, reports reaching here daily indicate an increasingly serious situation, with arrests mounting into the thousands.

In the opinion of Norwegian headquarters here in London, behind these executions and arrests lies a mounting German fear of invasion of Norway by the United Nations.

From all over Continent, in fact, reports reaching Britain prove that the Germans are now having their hardest time since the war started with the countries they have occupied. Information from France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and Greece accumulates to form a picture of Europe helpless but rebellious and troublesome under the Nazi heel. Even in Italy, German domination has begun to provoke annoyance and isolated instances of resistance.

On the whole, therefore, it is plain that the Germans, with their hands full in Russia and harassed by RAF bombing in the West, face a period of serious difficulties wherever they have endeavored to extend their domination.

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No Immediate Crisis Is Seen In European Food Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Despite Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's warning that all Europe would be stripped of food before Germans went hungry, it is believed here that the European food situation will not be critical this winter so far as the direct German war effort is concerned, although widespread suffering is expected in some areas.

Evidence gathered by the Department of Agriculture and other groups indicates that, while malnutrition may increase, there is no reason to believe that the lack of food will be great enough to result in widespread revolt against the Nazis.

Even though food supplies are not large enough to allow normal prewar consumption in Germany itself, they are held to be adequate in many nations to prevent serious distress. There are, however, definite shortages of essential foodstuffs in Belgium, Greece, Poland and Unoccupied France. It is assumed that these shortages will be aggravated during the winter months.

Washington has found that European food output has gradually declined throughout the war and incomplete 1942 reports indicate a continuance of this downward trend. Following the severest winter in the last century, the continental grain harvest this year, notwithstanding average summer weather, will be perhaps 15 per cent smaller than in 1941, when the grain harvest was of nearly normal size.

Livestock Products Decline

Supplies of livestock products will be lower than in 1941 and root crops are not expected to exceed last year's output despite increased acreage. The number of cattle and meat animals has been reduced by slaughter in countries suffering a feed shortage. This has, however, resulted in some benefit, since much pasture land has been put into crops.

Writing on "European Food Resources" for the Editorial Research Association, Kendrick Lee finds that "German agricultural production on the whole was maintained at a relatively high level in the first two years of the war, but is expected to decline possibly 10 per cent in 1942, due to the severe winter of 1941-42 and the late spring. The Nazis, therefore, may be expected to continue their heavy requisitions of foodstuffs from the occupied nations.

Mr. Lee quotes a well-known authority on Germany, Karl Brandt, as warning that "it will be a good five years before the German Army and its great home army of supply-producing labor becomes pinched for food."

Greece is said to have the most desperate food situation of any nation in Europe. By the end of 1941 an estimated 450 persons were dying from starvation in the Athens Area alone, while more than half the population in larger urban areas was existing on a starvation diet. There is no reason to suppose that the situation has improved since then.

Moderately Good in Britain

In Great Britain, thanks in part to American Lend-Lease aid, the food situation at the beginning of the winter of 1942-43 appears to be moderately good.

Great Britain, in 1939, relied on imports for about 70 per cent of its food requirements, being self-sufficient only in fish, milk and potatoes. Current production, partly as a result of a one-third acreage expansion in addition to strict rationing of supplies, is sufficient to cover two-thirds of Britain's food needs, according to a statement, July 28, 1942, by R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture. Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said on Sept. 24 that bumper crops were being harvested from the increased acreage.

Total Lend-Lease food shipments to Britain are not made public, but during the first year of the program's operation, Britain received nearly 1,750,000 tons of food from the United States. It is believed that Britain "has had enough food in quantity to stave off hunger, but not enough of the right quality from the standpoint of morale and optimum nutrition."

Conditions in France

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—This coming winter will be "terrible" for the people of France, faced with a growing food and transportation shortage, André Philip, Minister of the Interior of the Fighting French refugee Government, said last night.

A passenger on a trans-Atlantic Clipper which arrived at the marine terminal here, M. Philip said that "the crops are not good and the transportation system in both France and Germany is breaking down. France has already lost almost half of her rolling stock, crippling transport by about 50 per cent."

M. Philip also declared that resistance of the French to efforts to draft them for labor in Germany "is increasing everywhere every day."

He said Hitler wants 350,000 workers in Germany and has been able to get only about 17,000.

Martin Disputes Big Plane Obsolete

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10 (AP)—President Glenn L. Martin of the aircraft company bearing his name took issue with a Navy official's statement that the huge flying boat Mars was obsolete.

Replying to testimony presented before the House Appropriations Committee by Rear Admiral J. H Towers, until recently head of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, Mr. Martin said Admiral Towers possibly referred to the armament arrangement rather than to the weight-carrying performance record of the craft.

'Sweets to the Sweet': Honey Bees Get Sugar

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—If you were a honey bee hereabouts, the Government might let you have some of your 1943 or even your 1944 sugar ration now.

Honey production has been far below normal and a troubleshooter for the Office of Price Administration reported the bees were short on sugar. The OPA announced it would make advance allotments of sugar available immediately to beekeepers to check "a grave loss in bee colonies because of insufficient feed for wintering bees."

U. S., Britain Drop Special China Rights

Continued from Page 1

those rights were enjoyed now are occupied by Japanese troops.]

The simultaneous announcements in Washington and London, followed by that from Ottawa came on the anniversary of the New China an dare apparently intended as expressions of solidarity with the Chinese people in their long and heroic struggle against Japanese aggression. The move is also seen as affording proof of the English-speaking world's determination that a better, freer world for all nationalities shall follow this war.

In a congratulatory note to the Chinese people on the 31st anniversary of the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty, President Roosevelt said that "during the past year the bonds of friendship which long and happily have existed between our peoples have been welded even stronger in a common struggle against predatory enemies who are attempting to stamp out the freedom which your country and mine so greatly cherish.

"This anniversary affords us occasion to re-emphasize our determination to press forward until the cause of freedom shall be victorious." Briefly put, the principal extraterritorial right exercised in China by the United States under various previous treaties has been the right to maintain a United States Court for China. Under this right, Americans in China were subject, not to Chinese courts, but to American courts with jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases.

Another extraterritorial right granted Americans included the privilege of holding land in China under leases in perpetuity.

Other rights possessed by foreign powers which have rankled with the Chinese for many years included the right to maintain foreign troops on Chinese soil and foreign war vessels on China's inland waters.

Twice before, once in 1931 and once in 1937, the United States discussed the subject with China, but on each occasion the conversations were interrupted by fresh Japanese aggression on the Asiatic mainland.

In announcing the American move, the State Department said that the United States expects "in the near future" to present to the Chinese Government for consideration a draft treaty formalizing the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

A similar announcement was made in London by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The fact that the United States and Great Britain are taking joint action is the cause of strong satisfaction here, since it is believed that this will strengthen the favorable response which the action is expected to arouse. In the past, Washington and London have not always seen eye to eye on the Far East and both nations are held to have suffered accordingly.

The American action came as no surprise since it had been foreshadowed for some time. More than two years ago, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles gave the press a detailed memorandum on the question of abandoning extraterritoriality and declared that "it has been this Government's traditional and declared policy and desire to move rapidly by process of orderly negotiation and agreement with the Chinese Government, whenever conditions warrant, toward the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and of all other so-called 'special rights' possessed by this country, as by other countries, in China by virtue of international agreements."

This latest and greatest step toward realization of the American policy toward China was welcomed by Dr. Wei Tao-ming, the new Chinese Ambassador, who said that "this announcement marks a new era in China's relations with the Western Powers.

"On the part of the United States it is a timely action which is entirely consistent with her traditional policy toward China and serves formally to seal the end of an outdated and outworn system.

"It will not only give great moral encouragement to the Chinese people in their fight for freedom but constitute definite assurance to all freedom-loving peoples of the world that the efforts of the United Nations are directed toward achieving political freedom everywhere and equality of rights among all nations."

Observers here noted that the new development followed by a few days Wendell L. Willkie's blunt assertion in Chungking that all Asiatic peoples must be given absolute independence after the war and that it was the duty of the United States to see that they achieved it.

Although Mr. Willkie may not have known of the impending development regarding American extraterritorial rights, his statement is seen as fitting perfectly into the pattern which Washington is now pursuing in regard to the Far East. There seems little doubt but that the Willkie speech and the American move will combine to produce a very favorable impression throughout China.

Committee That Aids War Internees

Photo-Helios

Y. M. C. A. World Alliance Members at Geneva

Lower row, left to right: N. E. Denduyts (Australian), Karl von Prosch (German), Charles Guillon (French), Tracy Strong (American), Erik Christensen (Dane), H. Johannot (Swiss), E. Coidan (Swiss), Tom Kozlowski (Polish-American). Upper row, left to right: Kreuz (Swiss), O. J. Links (German), Jones (British), D. A. Lowrie (American), Mlle. Girardet (Swiss), Le de Couriss (Russian), Bubloz (Swiss), K. Schmid (Swiss), K. Wood (New Zealander), H. Jungkunst (Swiss), Patte (Swiss), D. Patrick (British).

Millions of War Prisoners Fitted for Peace by World 'Y'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A broad program of constructive recreational, educational, and religious activities for war prisoners and interned aliens, regardless of nationality, race or creed, is being conducted by the War Prisoners Aid Committee of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations in all warring nations. What happens to the 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 young men during their internment will determine to a large extent how they will fit into peacetime tasks when the war has ended, the committee holds.

The Y. M. C. A. committee, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, is the only organization whose representatives are allowed to work inside the war prison camps, with the exception of the International Red Cross, with which it co-operates closely.

"To the best knowledge of War Prisoners Aid, nations adhering to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war are living up to the letter and spirit of its provisions," the committee declared. "All present belligerents, except Russia and Japan, are signatory to the 1929 Geneva Convention governing treatment of war prisoners. Japan subsequently agreed to abide by the terms of the agreement."

Simultaneously the committee announced that the 1,400 Americans reported to have been taken into custody by German authorities in occupied France recently will find the Y. M. C. A. at their service when they are sent to concentration camps at Vittel and Compiegne.

Since its establishment in Ootober, 1939, the Y.M.C.A. committee has expanded its work with the spread of the war around the world, and all established services have continued in operation notwithstanding military conditions. Countries in which the committee works include the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Jamaica, India, Germany, Unoccupied France, Switzerland, Egypt and Palestine. The few Americans, mostly aviators, taken prisoner on the European front are visited and provided with services soon after their capture, the committee reported.

In addition, work is being extended to North Africa, Finland and Kenya. After obtaining permission of the Japanese and Chinese governments to serve prisoners of war in the Far East, the committee appointed a neutral group, which, in collaboration with the Japanese Y.M.C.A., has been authorized to purchase supplies in the Far East and distribute them to camps there.

"Most of these prisoners are not professional soldiers, but are young men like the Bill Smiths and Jim Browns who marched away to war from your neighborhood," the committee stresses.

"At best, life for them is bleak and bitter. From drab barracks they look out over dusty prison grounds toward a horizon disfigured by jagged wire. Taken suddenly from the active, exciting lives of soldiers, they face months and years of menial labor or stagnant idleness.

Promoting of Activities

"Spirits of even the bravest men can be crushed by the steady tramp of endless columns of dull, monotonous days. Many spend their time planning to escape. A few try it. Machine guns make vicious watch dogs."

Neutral officials of the committee make regular visits to prison camps, talking with prisoners, commandants and others. Upon the basis of their reports, the World Alliance in Geneva, or the national offices, send the required books, games, handicraft materials, musical instruments, educational supplies, religious articles or athletic equipment. In promoting activities within the camps the committee has the assistance of thousands of talented prisoners, for behind barbed wire are school teachers, doctors, lawyers, scientists and artisans as well as peasants and laborers.

The Y.M.C.A. supplies a wide variety of athletic equipment including basketballs, baseballs equipment, cricket sets, footballs, table tennis, chess and checkers.

Education and Religion

Taught by their comrades, prisoners are able to continue their education or learn new trades to be better fitted to earn a living when peace comes, and materials for these projects are supplied by the Y. M. C. A. Prison camp classes cover a variety of subjects, one internment center offering courses conducted by prisoner experts in languages, mathematics, civics, religion, philosophy, law, accounting, stenography, history, science and medicine.

Handicraft materials afford the prisoners an outlet for some of their pent-up feelings and the committee supplies instruments to permit interned musicians to give concerts for their fellow prisoners.

The Y. M. C. A. also supplies the men with religious literature of all creeds, sending Bibles hymnals and other religious books and articles to them. In this work the committee co-operates with religious leaders of all faiths, especially the Chaplaincy Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Minor Parties Show Big Drop In Candidates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Communist Party thus far has put only 11 candidates in the field for Senator, Representative, Governor, or other State-wide office in next month's election as compared with 59 two years ago.

All minor parties have put forward fewer candidates this year—a grand total of 293 against 378 in 1940—but the Prohibitionists show the smallest decline with 83 against 92. The Socialists have only 51 names on the ballot this year as against 70.

An Associated Press survey showed more than a dozen political labels, in addition to Democrat and Republican, on the candidate lists. The minor parties are running 31 candidates for the Senate; 129 for the House; 28 for Governor, and 105 for other State offices.

The Communists have only two Senatorial candidates (Colorado and Virginia) this year as against eight in 1940; five for the House against 21; three for Governor (Colorado, Massachusetts, and New York) against nine, and only one for other state office as compared with 21 in 1940.

Two years ago the Communists also had a Presidential and a Vice-Presidential candidate, as did four other minor parties.

Candidates running under the Prohibition label next month will total eight for the Senate against six in 1940; 24 for the House against 25; eight for Governor against eight, and 43 for other state offices against 53.

Socialist candidates for the Senate total five this year against seven two years ago; for the House, 20 against 23; for Governor, five against six, and for other state offices, 21 against 34.

The Socialist-Labor Party which had 30 candidates running in 1940 has only 19 on the State ballots so far; two for the Senate against four in 1940; two for the House against 10; three for Governor against five, and 12 for other State offices against 11.

The American Labor Party has 44 candidates in the field in New York, including Democrats and Republicans it has indorsed.

Other minor party names on the Nov. 3 ballots throughout the nation include Independent, Farmer-Labor, and Progressive. Here and there nominees are found wearing these labels:

Progressive New Dealer, Peoples Unity, Townsend, Industrial Government, United Pension, and National Recovery.

Real Patriots in Yugoslavia: Deeds, Not Names, the Test

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The controversy now raging in the United States whether real patriots in Yugoslavia are Mihailovists or Communists is deeply regretted here not only as liable to cause misunderstanding among the United Nations and thus serve the ends of Axis propaganda but also as calculated to bring into disrepute brave elements at both ends of the political scale who are at one in resisting the Axis invader.

The truth is that the situation in Yugoslavia is so confused that any attempt to simplify it only leads to greater confusion. The labels Chetnik, Mihailovist, Communist — or Partisans — are themselves misleading. Many who are called Communists are not Communists at all. Some are, but others are merely riffraff escaped from jails, others are moderate left wingers who have joined forces with Communists in order to present a united front to the invaders.

Some of the Communist bands co-operate with Mihailovists, who also are politically heterogeneous. Others do not. Some of those who have been called Mihailovists appear to have been actually co-operating with the Axis or at any rate with the puppet Government of Gen. Milan Neditch—who incidentally was reported to have resigned. Some so-called Communist bands are simply out for plunder. So are some of the so-called Mihailovists.

A somewhat similar problem is arising over the Chetniks. To begin with, Chetniks were always irregulars who were resisting the Axis. But today it appears that the Axis is trying to appropriate the name for puppet troops, just as it tried to appropriate the famous V symbol to prevent the United Nations from using it as a symbol with which to revive morale in Occupied Europe.

Old Animosities

Another angle from which the Communist - Mihailovist tangle should be viewed is to be found in the old local animosities which have torn the Balkans for decades. Indeed, if instead of Communist we said Macedonian or Montenegrin, and for Mihailovic, Serb of pre-1914 days, we should often not be far wrong. The Macedonian Slavs came under the rule of the Serbs after 1918 and did not have a very happy time.

After the German invasion last year, they were handed over to Bulgaria and apparently they don't much like that, either.

At any rate, the so-called Communist risings which the Axis said six weeks ago had occurred in Bulgaria were in the area which under Yugoslavia was called South Serbia. Evidence is too slender to be certain, but it appears probable that "Communists" in this are feeling more co-operative toward Mihailovists than, say, in Montenegro where the so-called Communist elements seem to be those which opposed Serbianization in the period between the two wars.

This process of Serbianization and attempted obliteration of local national sentiment which was carried on in the period between the two wars is also responsible for the terminological confusion which is apparent in the more northerly parts of Yugoslavia. Thus in Croatia, many of the true anti-Axis Chetniks are Croats, the majority of whom are sympathizers and followers of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croats, but called Communists by the Axis in order to bring them into disrepute with more right wing elements.

Bitter Quarrels

But there are also many Serbs in Croatia, and during the period of centralized government in Belgrade, fierce enmity sprang up between the two racial groups. When Serb control was removed after the German invasion, the two races came to blows, and they still have bitter quarrels, though many Croatian Serbs like the Croat Chetniks are fighting against the Axis Army of Occupation.

Farther north still in Slovenia, there are Communist and right-wing Chetniks. Here, however, co-operation appears to be closer. Their operations are evidently a thorn to both Germans and Italians.

Indeed, the latter have admitted incursions into Istria which, though allotted to Italy at Versailles, is chiefly inhabited by Slovenes.

A true picture of the Yugoslav scene thus shows the country dotted with a strange assortment of guerrilla bands, some of which owe allegiance to a central authority, while others operate independently. Sometimes local co-operation exists between groups which are politically and racially distinct. Sometimes it does not.

The upshot is a state of general insecurity and uncertainty, with the Germans and Italians holding the main north-to-south line of communication from Serajevo to Belgrade and Nish fairly firmly, as well as a majority of the towns, while the lateral lines of communication and the country districts are often under complete control of patriots for weeks at a time.

What will be outcome no one can possibly tell. But there is widespread feeling among Yugoslav exiles here that there can be no return to the old unified prewar Yugoslavia. The Croats and Slovenes say that unless there is a federation in which the three races are on a basis of full equality and local self-government, they would prefer not to reconstitute Yugoslavia at all.

Such a tendency is approved by some Serbs and stoutly resisted by a very vocal but apparently numerically small group which is strongly represented in the United States.

What of Serbs?

Even if the demands of the Croats and Slovenes for local self-government are conceded, there is the further question what is to happen to the Serbs. Many of them, as already pointed out, live in Croatia. But that is not all. There is the question of Montenegro, which used to be independent but was merged with Serbia in 1919. There is also South Serbia, or Macedonia. Are these two areas to be reincorporated in Serbia or is Serbia also to be subdivided if and when a new federal Yugoslavia is formed after the war? In any case what is to happen to Bulgaria?

All of these may be postwar questions, but their solution is being worked out or fought out now. They are the fundamental issues behind the façade of present commotion in American newspapers.

Perhaps it should be added that this commotion is by no means new. It first raised its head about midsummer, when the so-called Free Yugoslav radio station radiocast a proclamation said to have been signed by Partisans in Montenegro — names were cited and many of them were not Communist—accusing Gen. Draja Mihailovitch of co-operationg with the Axis.

The charge was reproduced in the Soviet press and by Communist newspapers in Stockholm and New York and was immediately indignantly repudiated by the Yugoslav Government in London.

In the opinion of observers here, resuscitation of this ancient calumny after such a long interval will have served a useful purpose only if it results in strong pressure being brought to bear to insure that those in a position to influence the two main factors involved instruct their friends to fight the Axis instead of one another.

Chiang Orders Mobilization Of All Manpower in China

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 10 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek called for the full mobilization of every man and woman in China to beat the Japanese in this sixth year of war as the press spoke out for an Allied campaign to drive the enemy from Burma.

"The Chinese must carry out the full provisions of the National Mobilization Act in order that every man and woman in the country should offer the best abilities to the country," the Generalissimo said.

He warned the people they "must be prepared to endure greater privations," and declared that China would not tolerate oppression or aggression from other nations and "therefore must refrain from such action and help defeat it throughout the world."

The Chinese hailed dispatches from New Delhi telling of new American air blows at the Japanese in Burma.

The Commercial Daily News declared: "The Chinese are prepared and anxious to attack Burma as soon as Wavell (Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander in India) realizes its importance and starts the overdue job of reconquest."

Ta Kung Pao asked the United States to mass 10,000 planes in the Orient to destroy Japanese air and sea power, allowing China's millions to undertake a general offensive.

General Chiang said the aim of China and its Allies "is freedom and security for humanity."

"We desire to see the proper importance attached to the interests of all races," he said. "China and her allies must make sure there will be no recurrence of the present war."

O'Neal Warns Shortage Of Food a Possibility

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 10 (AP)—Edward J. O'Neal, President of the National Farm Bureau Federation, declared last night that the United States is going to be in a bad way for food if manpower is pulled from farms at the rate now demanded.

In Des Moines for a Farm Bureau mass meeting, Mr. O'Neal said in an interview:

"Two million men already have been taken off the farm and into military service, and at the same time farm production has been increased 25 to 27 per cent. There are now 10,000 farms abandoned in Kansas and the same number in Minnesota."

Ex-Bootlegger Indicted On Sugar-Ration Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Waxey Gordon, beer baron of Broadway in the prohibition era, was indicted Oct. 9 by a Federal grand jury on a charge of violating a rationong order regulating the sale of sugar.

United States Attorney Mathias R. Correa, who announced the indictment, said he hoped that it would serve as a warning to bootleggers of prohibition days that any attempt to set up "black markets" for rationed commodities would be regarded as sabotage of the war effort.

Prices and Your Purse: Enforcement Job Ahead

Continued from Page 1

or gravy made from bones and table scraps.

Beef Grades

Here's another little job for the wartime housewife: Learn to distinguish between grades of beef—prime, choice, good, commercial, utility, cutter and canner.

Under an agreement entered in the Federal Court in Chicago, three of the nation's largest packers—Swift, Armour and Cudahy will have all their beef and veal graded and stamped by Federal inspectors to insure the purchaser's getting "his money's worth" at the butcher shop.

Now, it's up to the housewife to read the Government stamps, learn the difference between grades and watch the ceiling prices.

'Precious Metals'

Strange what's happening to the so-called "precious metals" these days, when copper, zinc and aluminum and not silver and gold are needed to build the munitions and instruments of war.

With enough gold to last through the war buried in Fort Knox, the Government has ordered all the larger gold mines of the country shut down to save manpower.

Sterling silver jewelry is making its appearance on dime store counters as a substitute for brass and copper.

Curtailed Deliveries

Nobody has had the nerve yet to initiate an anti-Christmas card and gift campaign this year.

Though the number of deliveries has already been curtailed in Washington and other war centers and the Army trucks normally used for Christmas deliveries will be unavailable this year, the Post Office Department still hopes to muddle through some way.

Getting all gifts to soldiers overseas started on their way by Oct. 31 will relieve the congestion some.

Two Miles Not Far

Two miles is not too far for any able-bodied child of the 20th century to walk to and from school, Defense Transportation Director Joseph Eastman ruled this week.

He told school bus operators: "Revised schedules should be predicated on the assumption that the physically able child can walk two miles to and from school, where weather conditions permit, as in many instances his father and grandfather did before him."

There'll be no school bus service to basketball games and school band concerts under the new rules, either.

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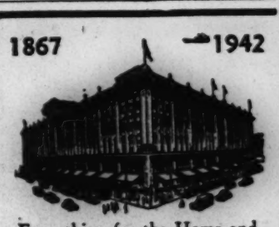
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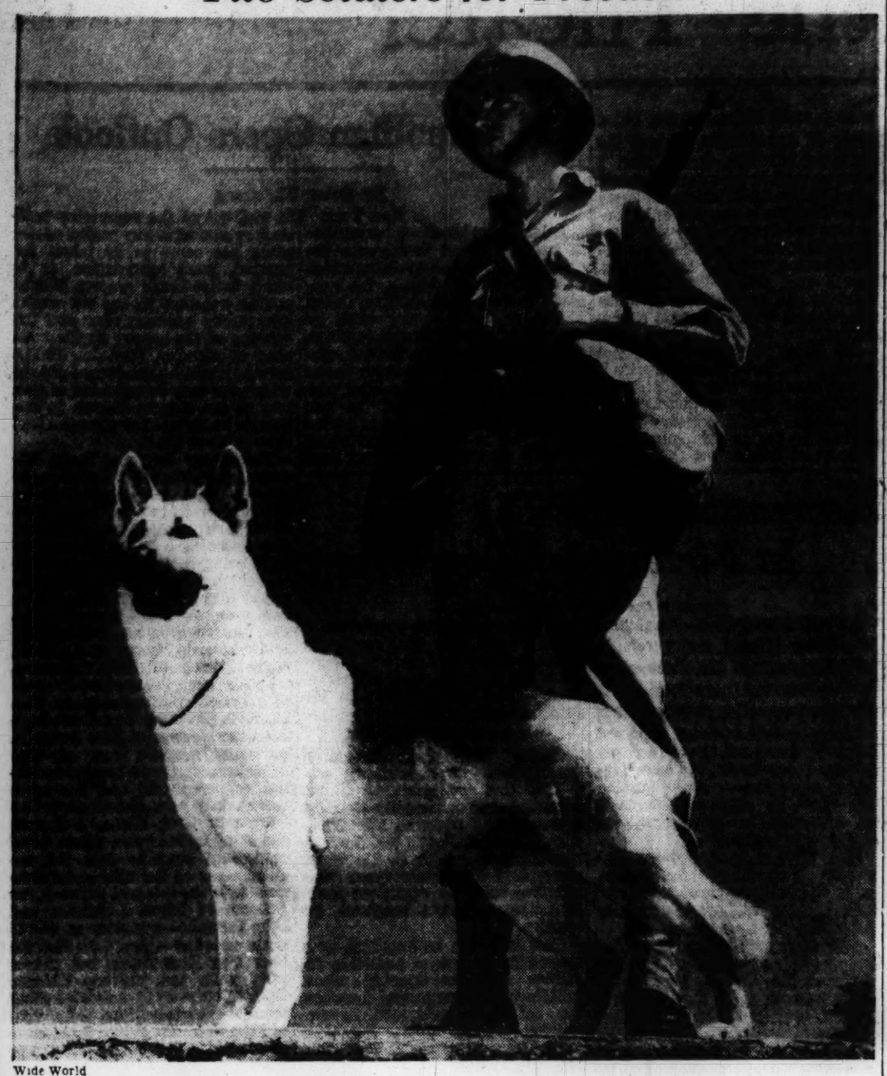

Wide World

Man of War and Dog of War Serve Side by Side

A trained German shepherd dog and his soldier-master guard an American defense position in the Hawaiian Islands. The soldier's ability is augmented by the dog's acute sense of hearing and smell and thorough training in the school operated by Dogs for Defense. Five thousand dogs have been trained to guard important Hawaiian fortifications and shore lines; more are now in "school."

'Elfin Forest' Being Guarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

When an anonymous friend asked this writer not so long ago why it never mentioned California's "Elfin Forest," a reporter who thought he was a California booster asked: "Where under the sun is that?" Inquiries brought similar responses from other people.

Sponsors of National Fire Prevention Week know where the Elfin Forest is and they know its importance to Southern California.

Tourists, either taken aback or amused by warnings against forest fires in mountain areas where nothing that looks like a tree can be seen for miles around, usually have learned that the dark green brush which covers the mountains and hills like a garment is of consequence, not just because it resembles what they have seen in pictorial advertisements of the West, but because this low-growing brush holds back the heavy rains of winter and helps to prevent erosion.

Southern California's "Elfin Forest" can lay no claims to share grandeur with lofty redwoods, but in relation to fire prevention, especially now that the mountain regions are perhaps threatened by a bombing of incendiaries, and in relation to the control of soil erosion and preservation of wild life, its importance is deemed great.

The Santa Monica Mountains Fire Prevention Association, comprised of citizens who watch over a range of mountains that stretches like an open bracelet studded with emeralds along the Pacific from Hollywood north into Ventura County, working to secure the allocation of funds to cover the cost of construction and equipment of a system of rain catchment basins and reservoirs and the extension of already-existing pipelines. The Association foresees the need and possibility of postwar planning to protect this region adequately.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce recently pointed out that fighting forest fires is one of the useful roles the airplane is destined to play on a wider scale in the world of peace to come.

The United States Forest Service has depended on the airplane for years to help check forest fires before they get out of hand.

Kimmis H. Hendrick

Moses Quits N. Y. Scrap Post When U. S. Fails to 'Collect'

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Park Commissioner Robert Moses advised Mayor F. H. La Guardia today he had been unable to obtain the necessary co-operation from Federal officials in scrap removal and resigned as chairman of the industrial division of the scrap drive in New York City.

Mayor La Guardia commented: "When the Federal Government is ready to co-operate I am sure Mr. Moses will resume. There is nothing Mr. Moses can do now. They didn't keep up his pace."

Mr. Moses said John M. Hopwood, head of the War Materials Corporation had informed him Mr. Hopwood is "stopped in his tracks in the heavy scrap collection, is very disappointed, cannot give an authorization to proceed with the contracts proposed, and is not at liberty to talk."

On Monday, Mr. Moses announced he had submitted to the War Materials Corporation proposed contracts for removal of 49,330 tons of heavy scrap metal at an estimated cost of $2,723,000. He recommended that the Corporation buy and scrap 28,000 tons of steel lining segments for the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel, now under construction.

What 'Buck' Knows Officers Getting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The War Department disclosed Oct. 7 that officers assigned to duty here whose previous military experience has been lacking or limited, now are getting the "works" that every buck private knows well.

It's right face, left face and all around the drill ground out at Fort Myer, Va., where the majors, lieutenants, colonels and the rest are being taught to pull in their stomachs and tuck in their chins. They also are taught close order drill, the military salute and the manual of arms.

U. S. Extends War Welcome To Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Ethiopia was welcomed by President Roosevelt today as an adherent to the declaration by the United Nations to use their full resources against the Axis and to oppose a separate peace for any of them.

Ethiopia is the thirtieth nation thus aligned.

Mr. Roosevelt read at his press conference today an exchange of messages with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who had sent this message to the President:

"My government and people are anxious to assume the obligations of the United Nations pact. We, the first nation to regain its freedom and independence, wish to place the military and economic resources of our country at the disposal of those nations who gladly sacrifice all for liberty and justice."

After consulting representatives of the other United Nations, the President replied:

"It is gratifying to accept the adherence of Ethiopia to the declaration by the United Nations; to welcome as one of the United Nations the first State to regain its territory after temporary occupation by an Axis aggressor. You may be sure that there is deep appreciation for your offer to place at the disposal of the United Nations the military and economic resources of Ethiopia for use in the struggle against the common enemy."

Hawkes in N. J. Opens Senate Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9—Albert W. Hawkes, Republican nominee for United States Senator, has opened his campaign against Senator William H. Smathers, Democrat, with a statement declaring the issue for the voters to determine is a choice between men on their records and qualifications.

"The thoughts of Mr. Smathers and myself on the duties and responsibilities of public office are far apart," Mr. Hawkes said. "It is between these widely divergent views that the voters must choose."

As qualifications the people have a right to expect of their United States Senator, Mr. Hawkes listed freedom from machine politics "with its enervating influence on our war effort—in plain language, he must have public honesty and freedom from corrupt subversive influence."

Mr. Hawkes began a State Tour on Wednesday, starting in Sussex County.

Allen B. Endicott, campaign manager for Mr. Smathers, announced in Atlantic City that demands of a wartime Senate will rule the re-election plans of the Democratic nominee."

Rabbit Called On To Aid War Effort

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The jack rabbit—that long-eared and longer-legged pest of the West—has been called upon to help lick the Axis.

The prairie speedsters, as well as other domestic rabbits and hares, will make the supreme sacrifice as their part of the war effort. They are going into the hat industry.

Considered a pest by most farmers because of their voracious appetites for garden truck and other farm crops, the jacks now are regarded by the War Production Board and the Fish and Wildlife Service to be a natural resource of considerable value.

The American hat industry, facing a tight supply situation since the war reduced rabbit skin imports, is in urgent need of more rabbit pelts to meet trade requirements.

Alfange Urges U. S. Declare Italy 'Occupied' Territory

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—While Democratic and Republican high commands continued today their attempts to count the straws in the wind with a view to determining who will be New York's next Governor, Dean Alfange, American Labor Party candidate for head of the State's Executive Department, stepped into the foreign affairs field with a call upon the Washington Administration "to declare Italy an occupied country rather than a foe of the U. S. A."

Importance was attached to his urgency, voiced before a union meeting here last night, that the State Department be persuaded to change the wartime status of Italy by reason of Mr. Alfange's stand and frequent reiteration that he is the only New Deal candidate seeking the Empire State Governorship and as such more truly represents President Roosevelt's point of view both in domestic and foreign policies. Whether his appeal prefaces a Washington announcement remains to be seen, but its proposition that "the recognition of Italy by the United States as an occupied country would give effective aid to the freedom-loving Italian people in their effort to topple the sawdust Caesar of Fascism off his pedestal of noise and arrogance" aroused keen interest here.

"Everybody knows that if the Italian people were free to choose, they would be fighting on our side," Mr. Alfange told 1,500 members of the Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306, of the American Federation of Labor, at Manhattan Center. "They abhor the awful fact that their country was plunged into war against the United States. They look to us to help them loose the chains which Hitler has fastened upon them.

"The great rank and file of loyal and patriotic Americans of Italian descent who are contributing so vitally to our war effort now suffer untold embarrassment through the infamies of that great misleader of the country of their origin. We owe it to them, too, as a recognition of the sacrifices they are making, to change the status of Italy in this war from a belligerent nation to an occupied country."

The third-party nominee, who has Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's indorsement, meanwhile had new accrual from organized labor's ranks today as executive members of the New York State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing nearly 1,000,000 members, tendered their indorsement. Headed by Gustave A. Strebel, Council President, the organization gave its approval to Mr. Alfange "and the entire American Labor Party ticket" this afternoon following upon a discussion "of the entire New York political situation."

On the major party political front today, as Mr. Dewey again entrained for an upstate handshaking trip preliminary to his major canvass starting next Tuesday, Mr. Bennett took the rostrum before the City Club, nonpolitical veteran reform group here, and described his administration of the office of State Attorney General, in which he is just ending a 12-year incumbency. Paying tribute to the close study of government which is concommitant to City Club membership, Mr. Bennett voiced confidence that his audience would agree with him that "there never has been found a substitute for experience."

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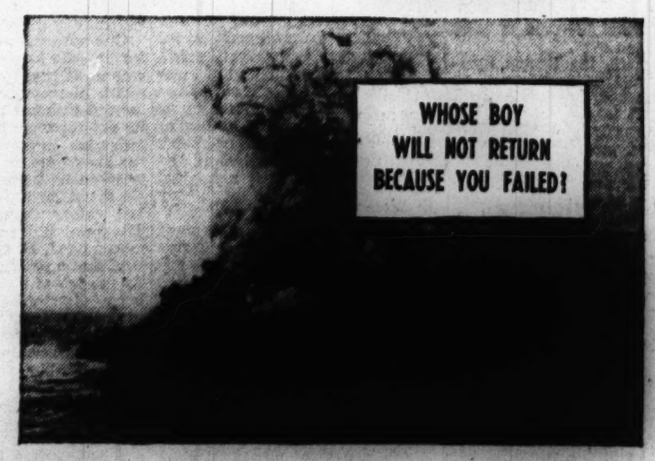

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Reading the Monitor Saturday will give you the significance of Saturday's news, but what about those things which happen Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday? Any one of them may vitally affect you and your future far more than what has happened on Saturday. To read the Monitor once a week is helpful but today you need to read the Monitor *six days a week.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Boston Museum Acquisitions

By Dorothy Adlow

With thrift and conservation imperative in schedules of art museums today, new accessions are especially welcome. Through a specified fund, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has purchased a sketch by the Flemish master, Peter Paul Rubens, and through a gift it has come into possession of a portrait by the Colonial limner, Robert Feke.

Peter Paul Rubens (1517-1640) lived a full life. He traveled widely, enjoyed royal patronage, fulfilled diplomatic missions. He founded a school at Antwerp and was so successful that he turned down a hundred pupils. His production was prodigious; his workshop a factory in which profuse commissions were executed necessarily with the help of his pupils. The influence of Rubens spread far and wide as the large, spectacular compositions issued from his bustling studio. But Rubens' mastery with the brush was never compromised through his triumphs and prosperity. He painted better and better as years passed by, and he was still ascending the peak of increasing mastery in the last years of his life, when the "Mercury and Argus" was painted.

* * *

The panel is informed with the prevailing mood of its epoch. Ovid was a favorite author and Rubens was familiar with the classics. This picture seems related with a commission from Philip IV of Spain, who had engaged Rubens to prepare decorations for the Torre de la Parada near Madrid. Many of the decorations were mythological and several episodes illustrated the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid. The Boston panel may have been one of the sketches proffered. The ultimate composition was never executed. Since Rubens prepared his sketches with his own hand, it is rather likely that the "Mercury and Argus" can be ascribed entirely to the master. That cannot be said of the ultimate large compositions which evolved from these initial inventions.

Opulence and drama characterize the paintings of Rubens. In the sweeping tide of composition corpulent forms surge and recede, their billowy contours alive and restless. The flesh is not too realistic, nor is the drapery too textile, for all elements are tranformed by the creative touch of the artist. The largeness and abundance do not add up to heaviness or excess, for by sheer force of genius Rubens keeps all elements under control, so that they dissolve, blend and harmonize. He heightens the dramatic mood by thrusting figures into diagonal poses, whipping contours into scallops and zigzags in order to promote movement and intensify rhythms. The paint is applied thinly and sparely and the pigment in some areas is as transparent as aquarelle. The dominating hues are deep blue and luscipus rose, a palette which betokens the luxuriance and youthfulness of the master in his late years. Here is the artistic parent of Delacroix, and the great-grandparent of Renoir. These masters are related through their ceaseless efforts to visualize with utmost eloquence and deepest warmth their enthusiasm for life.

* * *

The portrait by Robert Feke was presented by Russell Wiles, a descendant of the oft-portrayed Isaac Walton. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is now in possession of three pictures of him, by Blackburn, Copley, and Feke. The latest likeness shows the affluent merchant as a young man. Robert Feke painted in Boston between 1748-1749. He probably influenced John Singleton Copley, who was at that time a boy of 11. Feke was a mariner as well as a painter. In his day making portraits was a business-like operation to which no great importance was attached. He was banished from home for undertaking as unworthy an occupation as painting. Eventually he pursued a maritime career but only after he had painted Isaac Royall and Family (Harvard University), a greatly prized specimen of primitive portraiture of the Colonial period.

Feke painted Isaac Winslow in the calm and dignified manner that seems to have pleased Colonial worthies. Models were costumed in their best and painters strove to do justice to wigs and waistcoats, to the visible marks of success in pre-Revolutionary America. The pose is not stiff; on the contrary, it shows grace and elegance. There is an expression of amiability in the eyes, which do not have a staring quality, and the mouth was painted with the mannerism apparent in all Feke's portraits. In some respects Feke possessed a refinement and éclat lacking in the portraits of Copley, who surpassed and surmounted Feke. Historians should elevate Feke to a higher status, for he is important for his gifts as a portraitist and for his distinctive quality of style, and not merely as a link between Copley and the humble itinerant face painter.

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Dance in Show Business

II—David Lichine

By Margaret Lloyd

This can only be an outside story of how a world-known Ballet Russe danseur and choregrapher put on a jive number in George Abbott's new musical, "Beat the Band," as David Lichine, the dance director for the show, was called up by his draft board just before the Boston dress rehearsal (a three-weeks tryout), and it was thereafter impossible to get in touch with him.

Lichine was born in Rostov-on-the-Don, but was educated in Paris during the years of the Russian Revolution, studying ballet with Egorova and with Nijinska there. He first came to the United States with Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in 1933, and after several extended tours fell sufficiently in love with the land to make it his adopted country.

"Steam on the Beam" is the big production number in "Beat the Band," and there is something almost appalling in its orgiastic effect, something that calls to mind the state of society that led to the fall of Rome.

* * *

When the dancing bodies gyrate furiously, arms and legs flying out in all directions, while the brass blows and woodwinds tootle wildly, and the drums and double-bass thump madly, I suppose it's "jive" or "jitterbug" or "boogie-woogie," or perhaps they're all the same thing. I know what a "zoot suit" is, because I saw a portrait of it in a newspaper at the time it was abolished by war. It had over-baggy trousers closed in at the ankle, and extra-long coat tails made for whirling. But I'm not sure about a "reet pleat" (more of the dialect that goes with this strange new dance-and-music form). Is it a pleat pressed rightly in the zoot suit?

A "jam session" is probably when the brass blowers and drum thumpers and body gyrators all get together and improvise. Or is it? All I know is what I see in the papers and in musical comedy. It would take an advanced course in night spots, glossary in hand, to be thoroughly conversant with the details.

Anyway, all but the zoot suit occurs in "Steam on the Beam." The music is crashing and confusing (red hot as underlined by the décor), the dancing the acme of disintegration, it all has the informal air of improvisation, and it's all so similar to what one might imagine certain aspects of a Roman orgy to have been that some spectators feel rather stricken, while others burst into tumultuous applause.

It is possible that time may prove a definite contribution to dance in what now appears to be a misapplication of energy, just as there may be musical values that will one day be clarified in the screaming turbulence of the band.

* * *

Music is "sweet" when it is sentimental, I gather, and sweet dancing is not jerky and jittery but smooth and easy-going. Lichine draws upon his fund of ballet in a smaller, sweeter number to the song, "Let's Comb Beaches." He features another former Ballet Russe dancer, Marc Platoff, now Marc Platt, gives him a few spins, leaps and entrechats, a mild adagio with Doris York (in a musical comedy swim suit, i.e., briefly decorative and impractical); gives the chorus a few swim strokes in the arms (to tie it up with beaches, see?); and it turns out to be a very literal pun on beach-combing, and much-adapted ballet.

Lichine once shocked New York with his version of "Afternoon of a Faun" (after Nijinsky), and the ballet is here translated in musical comedy terms into "The Afternoon of a Phony." The chorus girls imitate, or suggest feebly, the archaic, two-dimensional line of the nymph movements, the stout singing comedian, Romo Vincent, imitates even more feebly the Faun, while the wind instruments in the higher registers imitate here and there familiar passages from Debussy.

Calypso rhythms, with undulating hips and an artificially Negroid atmosphere, are introduced in the closing Caribbean number, and, oh yes, there is a musical comedy hula, which is to say a completely unorthodox hula, in the beach scene.

* * *

This is Lichine's first Broadway show. He recently staged the dances and took part in Gregory Ratoff's new song-and-dance picture, "Something to Shout About." While staging a ballet in Havana last spring he coached a group of Cuban Negroes in the conga, and it was this feat that interested George Abbott, a conga enthusiast, in engaging him for his new musical. Latest news about him is that he was called in by Ballet Theater to touch up the negative of Fokine's posthumous "Helen of Troy," which the master did not see in performance and did not live to revise himself.

Meanwhile, he hears London calling, with plans for him to fly a ballet company to England for performances in behalf of the Winston Churchill Russian War Relief Fund.

Lichine has done serious compositions, and some ballets of merit. He began in 1933 with "Nocturne," continuing with "Les Imaginaires" in 1934, the largely derivative "Le Pavillon" of 1936, and a fairly lurid account of the great love story of Paolo and Francesca in the "Francesca da Rimini" of 1937. Among his more recent and more successful ballets are a graphic version of "The Prodigal Son," the little choreographic tableau, "Protée," critically disapproved of but none the less charming under close scrutiny, and the emphatically triumphant, bland and beguiling "Graduation Ball." In these latter ballets the viewpoint is fresh, linked to but not bound by tradition, and colored by modern influences.

His publicity representative says of him that "he sees choreography as an animate art that moves with the times and therefore should change to meet current tastes"; that he is fond of boogie-woogie music and believes it best typifies the rhythm of America today.

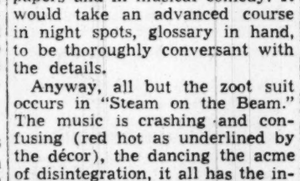
* * *

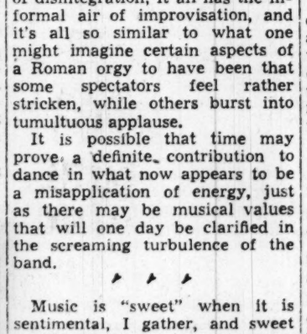
Jive or jazz or boogie-woogie, to this innocent bystander the shattering dissonances, the distortions, the frighteningly accelerated tempi, the fierce abandon and ferocious climaxes look more like a pleasure-hound's delirium, or a merely local phase of hysteria, signifying nothing—but metropolitan night life. As seen on the stage, it is a mockery of vitality, of joy, or even of light-hearted gayety.

But judging from the twinkle in Lichine's photograph, whether he is presenting it to be smart or clever or amusing, or because he actually believes in it, he isn't taking it too seriously. So why should we?

So far, my research in musical comedy dancing has brought out simply this—that it is any kind of dancing the director knows or likes best, heated or sweetened to taste, but always diluted, or in some way adulterated (in "Steam on the Beam" it seems to have boiled over). Whatever other changes are rung, the meaningless patter dance of the chorus, the hackneyed arm gestures, persist. It is better viewed as a commercial than as a creative product.

(This is the second of a series of articles on Dance in Show Business. The first appeared on Oct. 3.)



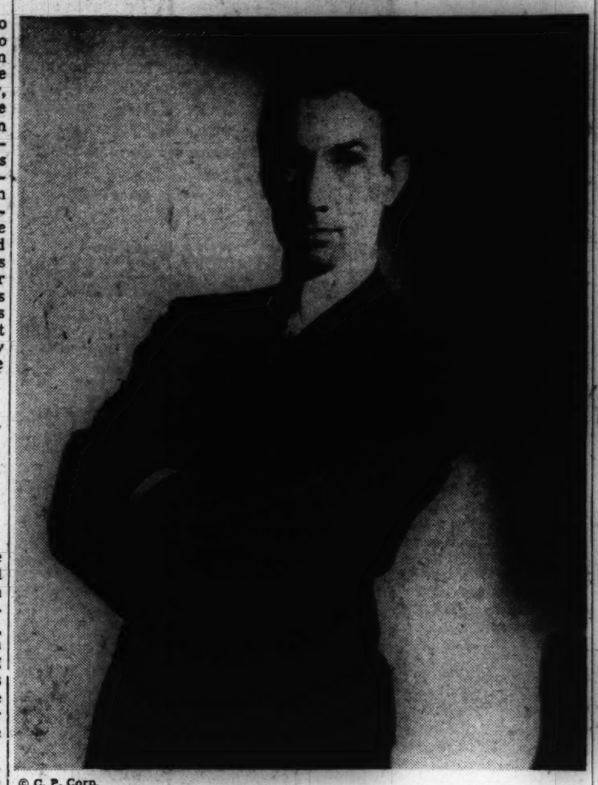


N. Y. Meatless Day Sees Vegetables in 'V' riety

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Customers in about 125 New York restaurants yesterday ate spinach and liked it.

The occasion was New York's first "meatless day" in 24 years, and menus featured a variety of vegetables and sea-food dishes.

One "Victory Garden Special" put out by a sizzling-steak restaurant included cauliflower, baked tomatoes, baked onions, boiled potatoes, glazed carrots, and a "V" of chopped spinach and mashed potatoes.



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David Lichine

Weingartner's Friendly Side

By Irving Schwerké

Felix Weingartner must be rated not as just another brilliant conductor, but as one of the luminaries, one of those rare persons without whom the history of the orchestra would be incomplete, as the history of the piano would be incomplete without Liszt, the history of song without Patti, the history of composition without Debussy. Without Weingartner the story of the orchestra and of conducting simply cannot be told.

My friendship with Weingartner began in January, 1921, when he was conducting "Parsifal" and "Carmen" at the San Carlo Theater, Naples, and at the Costanzi, Rome. Some one took him to task for doing these works in Italian. "I would conduct an opera in Hottentot," he said, his eyes a-twinkle, "provided the music was good!" From the Naples-Rome starting-point, I heard him, I cannot say how many times, interpret opera, oratorio, and symphony. I heard him present ancient choral works and modern music of every style and description and I heard him direct cycles of Beethoven, Berlioz, Mozart, and Haydn. To name a few places, I heard him in Paris, London, Vienna, and Basel.

* * *

"No matter how often I listen," I told him, "each time it is a richer experience."

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "for such reactions show me that I am on the right track. My own desire is to present the composer. 'Who am I,' I ask myself, 'to come between the composer and the listener?' No, the conductor must never come between Beethoven and the audience! And when you tell me that I have given you a revelation of new beauty in old, familiar works, I know that I have successfully stood aside!"

It is worthy of remark, since conducting from memory has become something on which considerable acclaim is based, that Weingartner always conducted from memory. His career covered 58 years, and his repertory comprised everything. That sounds exaggerated, perhaps, but is true. I often tried, but always failed, to mention a composition that Weingartner did not know. Whatever the piece might be, he could play it at once for you on the piano, conduct it without a glance at the score, or write it out for you to the last note and quaver. I asked him how he memorized his music.

"I do not memorize," he explained. "I have never in my life memorized a single measure of music. I read a composition and then I know it; and then, I know I know it. It is really very simple. It is all in the knowing. Will power, of course, has nothing to do with it. Will power prevents one from knowing. Yes, it is really very simple."

* * *

Weingartner often talked to me about his friend and teacher, Liszt, and it will be recalled that it was on Liszt's recommendation that Weingartner's first opera, "Sakuntala," was produced at Weimar, in 1884. "Having my opera presented under such circumstances," Weingartner related, "was for me wonderfully dramatic, as you can imagine. And it was on this occasion that I met Saint-Saëns for the first time, in Liszt's home. Saint-Saëns had attended the Weimar Festival that spring. In Liszt's home, Saint-Saëns played parts of his new opera, 'Henry VIII,' and much Mozart. Liszt was more than delighted over Saint-Saëns' playing, and, at the top of his voice, called to his pupils, 'Seht Ihr, so müsst Ihr Klavier spielen!' ('Take notice; that is how you should play the piano!'). The compliment was supreme. That, too, was a dramatic moment."

In December, 1939, I received a visit from Weingartner at my lodgings in Geneva.

"Let me see," he remarked, "it is about 20 years now, is it not, that . . ." Then he spied the Beethoven sonatas on the piano rack. "Hm," he muttered, "Opus 111. What a monument! I wonder, did you ever notice how . . ."

Two hours later, we were still pondering it, when, Weingartner exclaimed, "Goodness, I must be off, or I'll miss the train back to Lausanne. The trains do not run so frequently now as they used to. We meet soon, I hope, in Paris."

We never met again, though our letters went back and forth until the occupation cut us off from further exchanges. I returned to America, and, upon arrival in New York, found a letter waiting for me from Weingartner. "I hoped and prayed," he wrote, "that you would manage to get out of France. I feel that my prayer is answered and am confident that you will receive this letter in your homeland." More letters followed. To quote from them:

"I have composed orchestral works, chamber music, and an opera, 'Sankuntala,' not at all a transformation of the old work with the same title, but a complete new work. A new symphony with chorus and soli (the 7th). It is very difficult to find a publisher for big works in these days. The Swiss publishers have not enough money and all the other European countries are closed for the moment.

"The 26th December, the Stadttheater in Basle will give a singular novelty, a fairy-tale opera, 'Snow White.' The music is by Franz Schubert! You know that Schubert has written many operas. You find in these operas most wonderful and completely unknown pieces. . . . I have selected the pearls and adapted to the libretto. The public will hear for the first time first-class Schubert music until now buried. I have added nothing to Schubert's music, 'Snow White' is a complete opera by Schubert! I think you will be interested in this. . . .

"I would like to ask you another thing. In the spring, 1933, came out an extended poem, 'Terra,' from myself. Not an opera, but a cycle of five dramas. It was the work of my life. From 1886 I worked on this poem and finished it in London, 1932. This completely unpoltical work was not only forbidden but destroyed by the Germans. It is now translated in English in some copies by typewriting. Can I send you a copy? Do you think it will arrive? You will see your friend Weingartner in a new aspect."

To date, the poem has not reached me. But I do not require it to see him in a "new aspect." Remembrance has captured many harmonies which endear Weingartner to me as man, poet, musician, and friend.

Boston Symphony Season Opens

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened its sixty-second season on the afternoon of Oct. 9 in Symphony Hall, with Dr. Koussevitzky again in charge. The program consisted of the Second Symphony of Beethoven and the Seventh of Shostakovitch. Conductor and orchestra were in splendid form.

The audience was alert, and warmly responsive. It was obviously aware that this fall, more than ever, we are fortunate in seeing the symphony season inaugurated as usual. The United Nations are fighting for their existence, there is a labor problem (apparently on the way to solution), economic pressure is more stringent than ever.

Nevertheless, the Boston Symphony Orchestra carries on, its spirit untouched, its standards unimpaired. It is one of the chief glories of the city, and it has never been needed more than now. So long as the symphony concerts continue, it is possible to feel that things might be a great deal worse.

Friday's audience displayed its pleasure throughout the afternoon. Mr. Burgin was applauded when he entered. Audience and orchestra rose to welcome Dr. Koussevitzky. There was eager applause for the Beethoven symphony, which was played with the virtuosity, malleablity, and tonal beauty for which the orchestra is famous. The listeners burst into spontaneous clapping after the first movement of the Shostakovitch, and Dr. Koussevitzky sanctioned the breach of custom. They cheered at the end.

A second hearing of the Shostakovitch Seventh, which has stirred so much interest and received so many indorsements from distinguished sources, did not serve to modify the opinion I formed of it last summer in New York. It has the usual virtues and the usual shortcomings of its composer's work. It is brilliant and dull, individual and imitative, terse and repetitious—not all at the same time, but in protracted succession. For all the many influences it reflects, its principal characteristic remains for me its Russian national flavor.

One of the most penetrating comments on it was made by an English critic, who wrote that whatever may be said of its debt to Tchaikovsky, Strauss, Liszt, and who not, its real musical ancestor was Berlioz. A useful remark; for while the piece is Russian in spirit, owes much of its orchestral color to Strauss, and exceeds even Liszt in its bombast, it is closer in its form, or lack of form, to Berlioz than to anybody else one can think of. It is discursive, redundant, and all but shapeless. It is noisy and pretentious, yet who shall say that it is not sincere?

Dr. Koussevitzky of course brought it to brilliant realization in tone and color. He made its national flavor pungent, its emotion fervid. Naturally he could not make clear a structure that is amorphous; nor could be help it if the listener sometimes thought, "Yes, yes; go on."

One thing he could have done, though; he could have started the long crescendo in the first movement with a much dimmer pianissimo; it should be played, at most, *pppppp*, in order to give full effectiveness to the climax; though, in all conscience, it was climactic enough on this occasion.

Recreation Plays Big Role In Victory for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Recreation has enlisted for a major role in winning the war for democracy, it was revealed here recently at the War Recreation Congress. It is building morale, reviving hope and combating evil influences in Army camps, Navy bases, defense factories, and home communities that are upset by abnormal increases or decreases in population, the congress brought out.

The 1,500 members of the National Recreation Association, meeting here, compared notes and learned new methods for making recreation fill its wartime role.

"Recreation is not a peacetime luxury; it is a wartime necessity," declared Ray Johns, Director of Field Operations for U. S. O. "Recreation contributes directly to the morale of all groups—the armed forces, war production workers, and the general civilian population."

Mr. Johns told how U. S. O. has helped to fill this need for men in camps and in war industry communities, with the help of 400,000 volunteers.

"We have learned that recruits seek to return to the home environment," he said, "and our chief work is to re-create opportunities for servicemen to follow the leisure time interests they pursued at home, and to encourage them to take up new ones—all in a homelike atmosphere. That is why social activities in which volunteers participate lead all others in popularity in U. S. O. clubs. Men crave contact with civilians."

Red Cross Clubs Help

The American Red Cross is supplying recreation service to the United States forces abroad both for the able-bodied men and the sick, according to Robert E. Bondy, Director of Services to Armed Forces. Red Cross Clubs have been established in Iceland, the British Isles, Australia, New Caledonia, Alaska, India, the Middle East, and in other over-seas areas.

The various branches of the armed forces themselves have recognized the importance of recreation both for men on leave, to keep them from undesirable and negative diversions, and for men in the units as part of their military life, it was stated.

Lieut. Commander Arthur T. Noren, U. S. N. R. Bureau of Naval Personnel, reporting for the Navy, said a well directed recreation program is underway, and is maintaining morale and increasing the military effectiveness of men in war.

Recreation for workers in war industries, if provided in sufficient and proper amounts, will increase production and avert many evils that intense effort, over-populated living conditions, and changed environments bring, according to many leaders at the Congress. It is in this field and among civilians, more than in the military field, that the demand for recreation is greatly exceeding the supply at present, these leaders said. Communities, churches, and industries, were called upon to step to the front and supply the need.

Expansion Must Be Met

"Many established industrial communities have been so expanded that the strain on living, recreation and community facilities is enormous," declared Miss Florence Williams, Health and Recreation Director of U. S. O. "Even worse, a vast network of new communities with no organized facilities has spread throughout the country."

This lack can be supplied by a more efficient use of available facilities such as opening school buildings after hours, and churches, for recreation activities, several speakers said. Such ingenious methods as organized moonlight fishing parties, midnight weenie roasts, night roller skating and horseback riding, clubs in tents where no buildings are available, were proposed.

Industry finds recreation important in building employee morale, Alan Curtiss, Director of Employee Relations, Scovill Manufacturing Company, pointed out. It helps to acclimate the new employee, supplies proper relaxation and tends to keep employees from the temptations that exist near many industrial communities, he reported.

Music in industry is here to stay and will eventually be considered just as necessary as proper lighting, in the opinion of Doron K. Antrim, author, who reported that England found music boosted production from 2.3 to 11.6 per cent.

Need for Postwar Recreation

Dr. Reinhold Schairer, Visiting Professor at New York University, called for immediate planning for recreation needs following victory in the present war. He stated that post victory times will bring a battle for democracy as furious as the battle for Stalingrad, in which the enemies of freedom will use every subtle method possible to break down with chaos and confusion the system of the victors. Even now these forces are at work telling us postwar planning should be delayed until the war is won, he said. Every democratic institution must be strengthened against this attack, he declared.

"Recreation is a younger sister of education," declared Dr. Schairer. "Recreation well directed can change the habits and character of men. Fron now on these activities should express and strengthen the fundamental values of democracy."

At the closing session, Joe Hoeffer, Recreation Director of the United Seamen's Service for the Merchant Marine, called attention to a large and vital group of unsung heroes—the men of the Merchant Marine whose recreation needs have been and still are sorely neglected.

Their contribution to date to World War II is 2,301 lost and missing but none are in line for citations or medals, nor are they welcome at the recreation centers of the uniformed men, he said. This need, serious in foreign ports, has brought the United Seamen's Service into being, he declared. The Service is a private organization formed by shipbuilders, shippers and the seamen's own unions and is bringing recreation to merchant mariners in all the important ports.

The Author as Actor

John Van Druten, co-author and director of "The Damask Cheek," made his first professional appearance as an actor at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, on the evening of Oct. 9, replacing Myron McCormick, temporarily incapacitated, in the leading male role of the play.

One advantage an author-director has—he knows his lines; there was no drying up in this part last night. Moreover, Mr. Van Druten seemed at home on the stage, and he did reasonably well in characterization. In the first scene he was too low-keyed, but as the evening wore on he became more audible. No doubt he would be one of the last (along with Sinclair Lewis, Thornton Wilder, George Kaufman, and J. B. Priestley) to pretend that a professional author can do the job of a professional actor, but as director he could hardly fail in pace and timing.

A second viewing of the play brought a renewed and intensified admiration for the superb acting of Flora Robson in the principal role. The subtlety and variety of her characterization of a comedy part are constantly absorbing.

Incidentally, the play itself seemed more amusing on a second visit. A light comedy, it is well constructed and well supplied with wit and humor. L. A. S.

Metropolitan Opera Outlook

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Aside from such opportunities as may be found to advance the careers of the six Americans added to the roster of singers, the new season at the Metropolitan Opera House, as outlined this week by General Manager Edward Johnson, seems likely to leave the old subscribers in about the same frame of mind of the young soldier who hears the command of "as you were." With no new operas on the schedule, and with the announced revivals all works that have been in and out of the repertoire until their return after any period of absence has come to be taken for granted, such speculation as is likely to be heard among Metropolitan habitues in the six weeks intervening between now and the opening of the season on the evening of Monday, Nov. 23, almost certainly will be concerned chiefly with what may be expected of certain of the singers chosen to appear in important roles for the first time in New York.

There may be some lively advance discussion, for instance, of the prospect of hearing Zinka Milanov as Norma in the revival of Bellini's classic of that name, and also as Leonora in Verdi's returning "Forza del Destino"—the two works among those now being restored that have been more than a season or two out of the active list. The Metropolitan has had but one really historic Norma on its board—the Norma of Lilli Lehmann, who first sang the part on its stage at a benefit performance on Feb. 25, 1890. Since her day, there have been the Normas of Rosa Ponselle, in many respects one of that American soprano's most substantial achievements; and the more recent, but now almost forgotten Norma of Gina Cigna, a French singer of Italian roles whose vocal equipment scarcely met the requirements of Bellini's embellishments. In the interval between the Normas of Mme. Lehmann and Miss Ponselle—a matter of nearly three decades—there was also the Norma of Rosa Raisa, but it was sung with the visiting Chicago Opera Company at a theater other than the Metropolitan. Like that of Miss Ponselle, it had some sterling qualities that still left it appreciably short of the great traditions of the part.

* * *

Though Norma is more than a singing role, it was in details of vocalization, as well as in the general aura of style, that these gifted singers approximated rather than fully realized the possibilities of one of the most difficult and noblest of all soprano roles. As the critic W. J. Henderson (who remembered the Lehmann Norma well) pointed out in his praise of Miss Ponselle, it was necessary to shrug away certain simplifications of the part in dealing with the revival of which that artist was the star in the late nineteen twenties and early thirties. She had a native gift that enabled her to cope with the music's "slow coloratura" successfully and she sang the "Casta diva" beautifully—as did also Mme. Raisa. But this was not the crystal-cut singing of a Lehmann or, if we have been rightly informed regarding the luminaries of the days when Bellini's opera was new, of Pasta and Grisi. How Mme. Milanov will fare with the florid passages remains to be seen. She has sung the role in Europe and South America, and that of itself is something of a recommendation in times when experienced Normas are few.

Hers also, as matters now stand, will be the other Ponselle role in the Verdi revival. But Leonoras are not similiarly rare. The Metropolitan must have a good half dozen since this tuneful—and for many, gloomy and baffling—work of the eighteen sixties made its belated entry at the New York house in 1918. It has no coloratura, "slow" or otherwise, to trouble the soprano who can give warmth of tone and style to its full-bodied Italian airs.

The revivals of "Louise," "Pelléas et Mélisande," and "Manon"—the last-named in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Massenet's birth — are really merely restorations after absences so brief as scarcely to have been noticed. One or two of them may have a special fillip, however, when the newly engaged French baritone, Martial Singher, is presented in parts he has sung at the Paris Opéra or the Opéra-Comique. The writer's personal recollections of this artist's performances there some years ago are those of a gifted young man with a ringing high voice that was skillfully used, and of a good actor who presented a personable figure.

* * *

The first Isolde of Helen Traubel, with Lauritz Melchior opposite her as Tristan, will come logically after her Brünnhildes and her Elizabeth and Sieglinde, but many questions must remain unanswered until it has been seen and heard. The revival of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," to be sung in Italian and in the Rimsky-Korsakoff revision (like all the earlier performances of this work at the Metropolitan), will not only present Ezio Pinza in the titular part, but will bring to first attention the Varlaam of Salvatore Baccoloni. Otherwise, Sir Thomas Beecham's conducting of "Manon," the undisclosed activities of the additional conductors, George Szell and Cesare Sodero, and new settings at long last for Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" may or may not lift more than a touch of ennui from the plentiful round of the familiar.

Meanwhile the recital season has made a slow and routine beginning. An acceptably good cello program was played by Zara Nelsova, a 24-year-old Canadian, whose assets included dignity, facility, and more than ordinary strength. Elizabeth Hipple disclosed a musical tone and a serious comprehension of her task in an agreeable piano recital that was technically variable and a bit monotonous. A Brazilian baritone, Carlo Menotti li Favi, with whom was associated Louis Teicher, youthful American pianist, sang several opera airs in a program that went its way pleasantly in spite of some of the common faults of production.

'Fighting French' on Screen — Theater Guild Season to Start on Holiday

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Mr. Sycamore—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 12. Comedy by Ketti Frings, presented by the Theater Guild as the first play of the subscription series in Boston. Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, and Claiborne Foster head the cast. The play is based on a story about a postman, who, wearied of walking, gradually took root and turns into a sycamore tree. Lester Vail is directing. Samuel Leve designed the settings.

Priorities of 1942—At the Shubert beginning Monday afternoon, Oct. 12. The first of last season's vaudeville shows in New York, presented by Clifford C. Fischer in association with the Messrs. Shubert, with Lou Holtz and Willie Howard to head the cast.

Trial by Jury and Pinafore—At the Majestic, beginning Monday afternoon and continuing through Wednesday night with matinee on Wednesday. Beginning Thursday, "The Mikado" will be on the program. The operas are part of the Gilbert and Sullivan series offered by the Boston Comic Opera Company.

Further Ahead

The Gondoliers—At the Majestic, beginning the week of Oct. 19 "Patience," beginning Thursday evening, Oct. 22, will conclude the series offered by the Boston Comic Opera Company.

Guest in the House—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 19. Comedy drama from last season in New York about an extremely unpleasant girl who visits a wholesome and happy household. Nancy Kelly heads a cast in which Louise Campbell is featured. Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson wrote the play. Reginald Denham directed the production, which is presented by Stephen and Paul Ames.

The Pirate—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in a play by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild as the second in the subscription series of the Guild and the American Theater Society. For two weeks on its way to New York.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on Sally Benson's stories, returning with a new company which will include Cora Sue Collins as Judy Graves, Peggy Romano as Fuffy Adams, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Lynne Arlen, and Marion Edwards. Indefinite engagement.

The Great Big Doorstep—Beginning on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Colonial. New play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett presented by Herman Shumlin, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern to head the cast. Nine days' engagement preliminary to New York.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," by A. George Abbott, musical comedy. Featuring Susan Miller, Jerry Lester, Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Witold Malcuynski, pianist.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 3:30, 6:40, 10.

Exeter—News and short subjects. 2, 5, 8. "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

Fenway—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:58.

Kenmore—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2:15, 5:20, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Modern — "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel—"March of Time" "Kaltenborn and McCrary," "Many Tanks (Popeye) Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

Paramount—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:48.

RKO-Boston—"Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:30, 8:05, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please," Radio's Kitchen Quiz." "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Bed Time Story," Fredric March. 1, 4, 6:48, 9:40. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—"World Series Pictures." "Information Please," "Carnival in Rio," "India," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:25. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—"David Harum," 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 4:35, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 10:55 a. m., 3:35, 6:30, 10:05.

Uptown—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne, 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 6:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew, Jane Wyman. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. "Romance on the Range," Gabby Hayes. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunn. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Carson. 2, 5, Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:42, 8. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 9:22.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 2:00, 5:40, 9:40. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, 7, 8. Coolidge Corner: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 2, 8.

University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.

Strand: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwych, George Brent, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:27, 6:09, 9:28. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:02, 4:44, 8:03.

Codman Square: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:15, 3:57, 6:30, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2:40, 5:30, 8.

Uphams — "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2, 5, 8. "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "This Above All." Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 3:29, 6:29, 9:29. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2:07, 5:07, 8:07.

Park: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Hyde Park: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sombrero Kid," Don Barry. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall. "You're Telling Me," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 6, 9. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt, Van Heflin. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. "Borrowed Hero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Cable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.

Mystic: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:26, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Below the Border," 2:25, 5:22, 8:19. "Mr. Wise Guy," East Side Kids. 3:27, 6:24, 9:21. "Sea Raiders, Serial No. 6." Dead End Kids. 1:55, 4:52, 7:49.

Orpheum: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Strand: "Cross Roads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 2:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2:15, 6:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 12:30, 4:10, 7:55. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:20, 6:05, 9:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Mississippi Gambler." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:50, 8:30. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:35, 6:45, 10.

Square: "Dance Hall," 11:30 a. m., 3:50, 7:30. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 5:48, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," John Clements. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Hillbilly Blitzkrieg," Bud Duncan, C. Nazzarro. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

Strand: "Cross Road," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mokey," Donna Read 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Look Who's Laughing," and "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binney Barnes. "Murder in the Big House," Van Johnson. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Yokel Boy," Joan Davis, Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 2:00, 7:54. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" J. Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 3, 7:65.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "The Reluctant Dragon." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Hardwicke, Ralph Bellamy.

March of Time Featurette At The Old South

In its latest issue, which reached the Old South Newsreel Theater last evening, the March of Time is turning its spotlight on Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the forces assembled under his leadership. The film, which bears the title of "The Fighting French" gathers together considerable interesting material in the familiar March of Time style.

It lays the foundation for its 20-minute exposition with background shots of opposing forces in France even before the outbreak of war, shows glimpses of fascist groups and the popular front arrayed against them, draws upon its files for some early views of General de Gaulle, and recalls briefly his advocacy of preparation for mechanized warfare. To round out the picture Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval are to be seen briefly upon the screen. Group views sketch some of the men who have come to the front in Vichy, and an idea is given of the underground forces at work in France resisting Nazi domination.

Activities of the Fighting French outside the homeland are indicated by camera visits to the de Gaulle headquarters in London and the busy office of the Free French in Washington. At one side of the world are to be seen preparations for warfare against the Japanese in distant New Caledonia where co-operating American forces are also located. And at the other side of the globe photographic reports have been assembled from French Equatorial Africa, which has been arrayed under the de Gaullist banner.

In the brief time at the disposal of the film it is impossible, of course, to give more than a hasty idea of the de Gaullist movement. But it does provide an informative pictorial resume of one of the forces arrayed with the United Nations against the Nazis.

Vandamm

Stuart Erwin

To be seen in "Mr. Sycamore," at Colonial Monday.

Two Shows Arriving Monday, One Departing for New York

Two new shows are arriving next week and changes in bill are promised in the Gilbert and Sullivan repertory. On the debit side of the ledger one of the try-out shows is departing for New York over the week-end. Two of the current productions continue in town Statistically the net result is a gain of one in the number of active playhouses, bringing the total to five. This is the largest total thus far this season. Every legitimate downtown playhouse is now in operation, or will be by next week, and the only additions which are likely to be found later in the season are the Copley and the Boston Opera House.

* * *

"Mr. Sycamore," which comes to the Colonial Monday night to begin a fortnight's engagement, will open that theater for the season and will inaugurate the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of plays for 1942-43. Stuart Erwin, who is co-featured with Lillian Gish and Claiborne Foster, will be making his first Bostonian stage appearance. Miss Gish, for her part, will be seen here for the first time in a Theater Guild production. Miss Foster is returning to the stage after an absence of 11 years. The cast of some 30 players includes Russell Collins, Leona Powers, Harry Sheppard, John Philliber, Louise McBride, Otto Hulett, and Buddy Swan.

The Sunday night opening which has been scheduled for "Tria' by "Jury" and "Pinafore" at the Majestic has been cancelled and the new double bill will open on Monday afternoon.

Likewise a Monday afternoon opening is planned for "Priorities of 1942" at the Shubert. Three additional matinees are scheduled at the Shubert for the coming week, making a total of 10 performances for this house.

Neither the Plymouth, where Flora Robson is starring in "The Damask Cheek," nor the Wilbur, where "Life with Father" is enjoying a return engagement, is planning for a holiday matinee. "Life with Father" begins Monday on the second week of its three-weeks engagement, and "The Damask Cheek" Monday will be starting on the second half of its fortnight's stay here before moving into New York.

George Abbott's new musical show, "Beat the Band," which resumed at the Shubert last night after omitting performances for three days, will wind up its Bostonian stay tonight and advance on Manhattan for an opening there Wednesday night.

Latest reports on new bookings are that the revival of "The Firefly," at the Majestic, announced to start on Oct. 26, has been postponed until sometime in November.

Transportation problems have now been added to the complications facing traveling shows. According to the most recent stories, "The Damask Cheek" was forced to make the best of a 60-foot baggage car instead of a 70-footer in transporting its scenery and props from New York to Boston, and the "Count Me In" company had to make three 60-footers do instead of the three 70-footers desired, in moving from Boston to New York. It seems that the Government needed the 70-footers for mail.

Next Week's Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky will revive the instrumental movements from Berlioz's Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," as the feature of next week's program in Symphony Hall, the second of the season. Other items will be Samuel Barber's Overture, "The School for Scandal," and the Third Symphony of Brahms.

The first concert of the Cambridge series, next Thursday, will offer Haydn's Symphony in G major, No. 88, and the Shostakovitch Seventh.

Miss Cornell's Plans

Katharine Cornell has added three featured players to her production of Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," which she will place in rehearsal shortly, for a Broadway opening in early December. Gertrude Musgrove, English actress who made her American debut in the leading role in Gilbert Miller's production, "The Heart of a City," last season, has been cast as Irina, youngest of the three sisters Prozorov. Masha will be played by Miss Cornell. Tom Powers will play Masha's school teacher husband, Kuligin; and Solyony will be done by McKay Morris.

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(BOSTON STAGE)

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The Home Forum

Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A TIME when many generally accepted standards are being found inadequate, when war and disturbance are evident in many lands, humanity longs for stability. Indeed, it seeks to stabilize its finances, its standards of living, its security, by every means in its power. Many wise steps are taken in these directions, but often there is to be found a lurking fear that these may not prove adequate after all; that the torrent of war which has been started may grow and grow until it overflows every barrier.

This longing for stability seems always to have been inherent in human consciousness, for we find the prophet Isaiah reassuring his people with the promise (Isaiah 33:6), **"Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation."** "Wisdom and knowledge"—these two qualities of thought constitute true stability. Wisdom is an attribute of God, and knowledge is the application of wisdom in human experience. How simple, yet how profound is this Scriptural assurance!

* * *

In the book of Job we find the question raised, **"Where shall wisdom be found?"** It is not in the depth or in the sea, nor can it be valued with gold or precious stones; but **"the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding"** (Job 28:12, 28). "The fear of the Lord" means the love of everything that is good and pure and wholesome, and it leads to the consciousness of His presence always with us, and entails the giving up of everything that would lead to evil thinking or doing. This remedy for instability is so simple that many have failed to recognize its value. Yet we know that amid the present-day shaking of the nations, the only firm foundation is to be found in complete reliance on God and His power. Wisdom and knowledge may, and do, at times, lead one to provide material armaments and other material safeguards, until the understanding is achieved which enables us to do without them.

* * *

What quietness and confidence result from the consciousness of true stability; what poise and balance are maintained as thought truly rests in the knowledge of God's all-embracing omnipotence! This is beautifully brought out in Mark's account of a great storm which arose on the Sea of Galilee. Jesus slept peacefully in the boat, until his disciples, unable longer to bear their anxiety alone, woke him with the words (Mark 4:38), **"Master, carest thou not that we perish?"** Then **"he arose, and rebuked the wind. . . . And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm"** (4:39). His consciousness of the Christ, which he demonstrated, gave him authority over the material elements, and thus was stability manifested to meet the need.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 496), **"Hold perpetually this thought,—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being."** Man, God's idea, is never separated from God. Since God, divine Love, is omnipresent, this would be an impossibility. Whatever upheavals may seem to take place in our human experience, whatever the boastful claim of evil to predominate, no condition, whether of cruelty, fear, sickness, or insecurity, is beyond the power of all-embracing Principle to heal. The basis of Christian Science teaching is to be found in this fact of the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil, the supposed opposite of good. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 339), **"Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness."** That statement provides a stabilizing truth through which we can meet the many suggestions presented to us that the unlikeness of God, manifested as sin, war, famine, hate, and so on, is present and has power. James writes (James 1:6), **"He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed."** He who had witnessed Jesus' healing power understood the value of an unwavering faith in God. Such steadfast trust can be attained only as we gain the understanding of the basic truths stated in the Bible, which are illuminated in our day by the teaching of Christian Science.

* * *

Those who have learned to rest in this knowledge have often seen seemingly hopeless situations change, and a way out has been revealed to them. Thus they learn, not only to trust, but to rest securely, unfretted by the passing triumphs of evil, confident that the floods of error cannot overwhelm them, for as the Psalmist declared (Psalms 93:4), **"The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."**

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

The Lantern

Light your lantern
Swing it high
Let it shine
For the passer-by.

Dark are the ways
That some must go;
So gild their path
With your lantern's glow.

Light your lantern,
Swing it high,
So the darkness lifts
As you pass by.

A. EUGENIA BROWN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF THE FAMILY, BELILLI": *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

EDGAR DEGAS (1834–1917) painted this charming "Portrait of the Family, Belilli" in 1862. He had not yet become the Degas popularly known and commonly recognized, the Degas of the jockeys, ballerinas, milliners, laundresses, and bathers. All of that was in the future, when this taciturn Frenchman painted Baron Belilli's family. The Baron had married Degas' cousin, Laura. The domestic scene so lovingly described here was familiar to the painter. The canvas remained in his studio throughout his life. He made some changes, so that to trained eyes the picture discloses variations of style.

The earlier Degas had studied with the pupil of the great master, Ingres. Ingres found line the most sensitive instrument of expression. As years passed by, Degas learned to do brilliant things with lines, to evolve masses, evoke atmosphere, and evince rhythms. In this family portrait, there is no indication of the restlessness and the excited search for new motifs, the interest in odd and angular composition. Instead is evident here the artist's desire to do something universal, something permanent; whereas the later compositions record a fascinating transient moment.

Degas had visited Italy and studied the early Italian masters, also French Poussin, and German Holbein. This portrayal imparts an effect of naturalism, it seems "true to life." However, the artist at this early stage is no mere photographer; he is a designer searching for the basic patterns and appreciating the importance of succinctness. Renaissance masters painted also from this viewpoint. Degas was intellectual. "No art is less spontaneous than mine, which is wholly reflective." However, he managed to draw and paint as though he depended more on feeling and intuition than upon reason and calculation.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Stabilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN DES TEMPS où les normes généralement acceptées s'avèrent insuffisantes, où dans bien des pays la guerre et les troubles font rage, le genre humain soupire après la stabilité. Par tous les moyens dont il dispose, il cherche à stabiliser les finances, le niveau de vie, les ressources. Dans ce domaine, on a déjà pris certaines mesures fort sages, mais il subsiste parfois une arrière-pensée de crainte: d'aucuns se demandent si elles seront efficaces ou si la guerre, comme un torrent furieux, balaiera toutes les digues et dévastera le monde.

Sans doute ce désir de stabilité a toujours été inhérent à la conscience humaine, car nous savons que le prophète Ésaïe rassurait le peuple par cette promesse (Ésaïe 33:6): "Tes jours se passeront dans la tranquillité; tes sources de salut seront la sagesse et la connaissance." "La sagesse et la connaissance" — ces deux qualités mentales constituent la stabilité véritable. La sagesse est un attribut de Dieu; la connaissance est l'application de la sagesse sur le plan humain. Qu'elle est simple, mais profonde aussi, cette promesse biblique!

Dans le livre de Job, l'auteur s'écrie: "Mais la sagesse, où la trouver?" Elle n'est point dans l'abime ou dans les mers, elle ne peut s'acheter à prix d'or, elle surpasse en valeur toutes les pierres précieuses; mais "la crainte du Seigneur, voilà la sagesse; se détourner du mal, voilà l'intelligence!" (Job 28:12, 28.) "La crainte du Seigneur" signifie l'amour de tout ce qui est bon, pur et sain; cette disposition nous amène à sentir que la présence divine est toujours avec nous; elle implique le renoncement à tout ce qui conduit aux pensées ou aux actions mauvaises. Ce remède contre l'instabilité est si simple que beaucoup n'en ont pas encore reconnu la valeur. Nous savons qu'à l'heure actuelle, au milieu des secousses ébranlant les peuples, une confiance absolue en Dieu et dans Son pouvoir représente le seul fondement solide. Mais parfois la sagesse et la connaissance nous engagent à nous armer ou à prendre d'autres mesures matérielles jusqu'à ce que nous soyons parvenus à la compréhension qui nous permettra de ne plus avoir recours à ces sauvegardes temporaires.

Quelle assurance, quel calme nous donne la conscience de la vraie stabilité! Comme l'équilibre et la pondération se maintiennent lorsque la pensée se repose vraiment sur la certitude que Dieu est tout-puissant, que nul n'échappe à Son pouvoir! Ce fait est mis en lumière dans un beau récit de l'Évangile selon saint Marc, où l'auteur mentionne une violente tempête sur la mer de Galilée. Jésus dormait paisiblement dans la barque, mais ses disciples, ne pouvant plus supporter leur angoisse, le réveillèrent en disant (Marc 4:38): "Maître, cela ne te fait-il rien que nous périssions?" Alors "il imposa silence au vent... Le vent cessa, et il se fit un grand calme" (4:39). La conscience du Christ, que Jésus démontrait, lui donnait l'empire sur les éléments matériels, de sorte que la stabilité nécessaire put se manifester.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous donne ce conseil (p. 496): "Retenez perpétuellement cette pensée, — que c'est l'idée spirituelle, le Saint-Esprit et le Christ, qui vous met à même de démontrer, avec une certitude scientifique, la règle de la guérison, basée sur son Principe divin, l'Amour, qui soutient, protège, et environne tout l'être véritable." L'homme, idée divine, n'est jamais séparé de Dieu. La chose serait impossible puisque Dieu, l'Amour divin, est omniprésent. Quels que soient les bouleversements qui semblent se produire dans notre existence humaine, malgré toutes les prétentions du mal qui se vante de dominer, il n'existe aucune condition — cruauté, crainte, maladie, insécurité — que ne puisse guérir le pouvoir du Principe où tout est inclus. La base de ce qu'enseigne la Science Chrétienne se trouve dans le fait suivant: la totalité de Dieu, du bien, laquelle entraîne le néant du mal, l'opposé hypothétique du bien. Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé* (p. 339): "Puisque Dieu est Tout, il n'y a pas de place pour Sa dissemblance." Nous avons là une vérité stabilisatrice qui nous permet de faire face aux nombreuses suggestions d'après lesquelles la dissemblance de Dieu, s'exprimant par le péché, la guerre, la famine, la haine, serait présente et puissante. Saint Jacques écrit (Jacques 1:6): "Celui qui doute est semblable au flot de la mer, qui est agité et poussé çà et là par le vent." L'apôtre avait été témoin des guérisons accomplies par Jésus grâce au pouvoir spirituel; aussi comprenait-il la valeur d'une inébranlable foi en Dieu. Cette ferme confiance ne peut s'atteindre que lorsqu'on saisit les vérités fondamentales exposées dans la Bible et rendues maintenant plus lumineuses que jamais par les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne.

Ceux qui ont appris à trouver le repos dans cette connaissance ont plus d'une fois vu se modifier des situations apparemment désespérées, et le chemin qu'ils devaient suivre leur a été révélé. Dès lors ils peuvent non seulement avoir confiance, mais connaître le calme, la sécurité; le triomphe passager du mal ne les alarme point; ils sont sûrs que les flots de l'erreur ne les engloutiront pas, car ainsi que le Psalmiste l'a déclaré (Psaume 93:4): "Plus que la voix des grandes eaux et des vagues puissantes de la mer, l'Éternel est puissant dans les lieux très hauts."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Joyous Hour

IN PARIS, there is a library especially for children. I cannot bring myself to say "was." It must still be there and, in some happier day, begin again to function! It is on the rue Boutebrie and its name is "L'Heure Joyeuse," "The Joyous Hour." Could any name be lovelier?

Imagery and rhythm delight children, who are quick to catch and remember lines with a lilt, little songs they can sing as they skip. All the world of outdoors is full of tunes and songs, of dancing and colorful motion. By instinct a child belongs to this world, knows that rains have their own way of singing, leaves their own way of dancing. Lately, a little girl I know, after frisking ecstatically about the room while the radio played a Hungarian dance, came up to her mother, lifted a glowing face.

"I've been skipping through the woods on the leaves.
They made little golden noises."

* * *

Pure poetry. A poet at three! Yes, children are born with a sense of melody—a gift to be fostered, not snuffed out. After all, poetry is an age-long inheritance, the natural expression of unspoiled peoples. By poetry, I do not mean the cement-bound mental exercise which sometimes passes as such. I mean that music-in-words which belongs to the whole human race, to red men and yellow men and black, the spontaneous voice of their reverence and joy. In the bazaars of North Africa, you see caped men cluster about a chanter of songs. Tall, bronzed cameleers, who ride endless reaches of the Sahara unafraid, stand listening like children. They laugh and they let tears run down their cheeks. And, if you ask them why, they say:

"The song is very beautiful."

* * *

It is poetry that made such men as Tagore and Gandhi great and laid the foundation for Mukerji's perfect English. In the East they know the value of poetry, its part in shaping character. Very early they sow great dreams in the hearts of their children, accustom their ears to cadent speech. We of the West have something to learn from their ways of education. Every day mothers sing verses from the Vedas with their children. They sing and sing over the splendid, glowing lines till they become part of consciousness forever, till the brilliant, heroic images are painted upon halls of the mind in unfadable colors.

The next step in a Hindu child's education is to spend hours outdoors. Not hours of organized sport, but hours of quiet approach toward nature. In company with some sage person, the boy roves meadows and hills, sits on a rock, on a tree-limb, to watch and learn the ways of brother animals, of sister plants, of father sky, of cousin winds. All created things are his kin. He learns to understand and respect them, not to destroy!

Thus, quietly, on a hilltop, comes the great lesson, the sense of universal kinship, of universal love.

* * *

In India, by the time a child is six, the foundation stones of its life are laid. Through the music of words, the music of winds, already it has glimpsed the eternal flow which links man to man, man to the world about him, and ties yesterday to tomorrow. Deeply the boy feels himself something finer than a pawn, knows himself to be a part of a long plan; a long and strong and many-hued tapestry which unrolls backward and forward beyond his sight. In that long cloth, he is a thread. His business is to be a thread unbreakable and bright! Already, at six, he understands this.

* * *

Unlike Hindu mothers, parents here in America have an almost bewildering wealth of material at hand. Here it is not tradition, but individual choice, which determines a child's reading. This makes the task of parents both easier and harder, for the range of juvenile literature in English is extremely varied and rich. "Immortals" of many lands have contributed to it. Such writers as Tolstoy, Andersen, Hudson, Wilde, and Lagerlöf stand among the story-makers. Gifted artists, too, have spent themselves on children's books, left the joy of line and color there—artists like Edwin Abbey and Howard Pyle, Walter Crane and Dulac and Rackham, whose illustrations delight us at any age. With such abundance of fine material available, it is in the nature of a crime to let girls and boys stuff their heads with trash for lack of a little guidance!

* * *

Loosely, books for the young fall into four general groups: poetry, classics, modern romance, and fact books. In poetry, the Psalms stand at one end of the rainbow and Edward Lear's "Owl and the Pussy Cat" at the other, with all sorts of shimmering gradations between delicious nonsense and earnest valiance.

Editions should be chosen which appeal to eye as well as to the mind. Clear type, pleasant margins, adequate illustrations all play their part in luring a child's attention and shaping its taste. On my own shelf still stand Howard Pyle and Rackham, Wyeth and Maxfield Parrish, in undiminished delight, with Clare Leighton and Dorothy Lathrop quite happily beside them. Other ageless volumes foregather there, too, for age is a taint of spirit, not a matter of years; and many a so-called child's book can be read with equal zest at six or sixty. Surely, whatever our seasons, no one of us wants to forego adventuring with youth's joyous hour!

LUCY EMBURY

Given Over to the Reign of Fireflies

IN THE MORNING we went sorrowfully back to Cannes. I drove first to the Consul's office, where pandemonium reigned. A notice was placarded upon the walls advising all English people to quit the neighbourhood at once. . . .

Finally my wife and I talked it over one night and decided to go back to Roquefort. We knew we should have to face a very disagreeable situation but it seemed the only course left to us. . . .

We left Cannes with very heavy hearts, but as we neared Roquefort-les-Pins we felt our spirits grow lighter and lighter. It was a perfect summer evening, there was a gentle breeze, all the way, stealing down from the mountains and there was, after all, a great sense of relief in leaving the hysterical crowd behind us. . . . As we turned into the avenue we saw a depressed little white dog seated on one of the stone flags outside the house. We saw him prick up his ears at the sound of the car; we saw his head a little on one side, listening and sniffing; a few seconds later he was tearing down towards us, mad with excitement. We stopped the car, and for a time Chunkie's joy at seeing us again made us forget our own heavy hearts. . . . Then, too, Marc's broad smile was in itself a welcome, and the smile of the village *dame à tout faire*, whom he had engaged for us, made it all seem like a genuine homecoming. We walked around the grounds which we had left with little expectation of ever seeing them again; even the pigeons came out and took a little notice of us, and a strange dog who had attached himself to the premises for some months came out to add to the rejoicing. . . . Very soon we sat out in the shadow of our cypresses, watched the butterflies, listened to the nightingale and sniffed once more the delightfully mingled perfumes of our mountain pines and the roses with which my wife's balcony was smothered. . . .

We ate our cold chicken and salad . . . at our table under the pine trees with complete content. The peace of it all was wonderful. It was not until radio time that we felt drawn back to earth again. Even that had its antidote. We moved back again into the gardens, struggling against a fresh wave of depression, to find ourselves in a new scene of enchantment. Everywhere, as far as we could see, over the flower gardens, down the olive groves, across the meadows and the flagged pavement . . . the world seemed to be given over to the reign of fireflies. They darted here and there, tiny winged creatures who seemed to have caught up the lanterns of immortality. Even Marc, who was working late that night, paused at our table and waved his arm around.

"They make a feast for your coming, madame," he said to my wife. "Never before this season have I seen such numbers. They carry with them *la lanterne immortelle;* it is a good omen, their coming."

We are all of us more or less children at heart, I believe, and we were quite willing to believe it. We sat, as our old friend Pepys would have said, in a state of great content, until the darkness deepened and our visitors winged their mysterious way into their unseen homes. Chunkie lay at our feet, supremely happy; the stray dog lay a little farther away, his eyes watching our every movement, timid but benign. The nightingales sang from the cypresses at the foot of the meadow to their friends on the outskirts of the wood. We sat there until the night breezes were stilled and no longer brought us down from the hillside the perfume of the ghostly white exotics, and the moon shone through the tops of the trees as we made our way reluctantly indoors. It was long before we forgot our simple homecoming.—From "The Pool of Memory," by E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM. (Boston: Little Brown.)

October

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned
I'll put a trinket on.

—EMILY DICKINSON, in "Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Negro Women in Industry ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

"Out of the kitchen by Christmas."

Even if "Eleanor Clubs" do not really exist with this as their slogan, it is symbolic of the Negro woman's new economic ambitions.

Actually all Negro women will not march out of the kitchen. If they do they will find no place to go. Out of the 20,000,000 persons to be employed in war production by the end of 1943, War Manpower Commission officials are counting on about 10 per cent being Negro. This is about their proportion in the total population and the percentage in the Army.

Only one-fifth of the war workers will be women, which indicates that out of 20,000,000 only about 400,000 will be Negro women. There will be other opportunities for them as waitresses and cooks in commercial establishments and in civilian goods factories that have been losing white women to war industries. At the same time, there will be plenty of colored women who will recognize that they are better off doing housework and relieving the housewives for some sort of war job.

Few Negro Women in Factories

Negro women have been slower getting started in war jobs than all the talk in Washington would indicate. Touring about 30 war plants six weeks ago, I and 14 other newspaperwomen found not more than a handful of Negro women at aircraft or munitions work benches. In the Buick airplane engine plant, a group of them were cleaning spark plugs that had been used in running tests.

At numerous places we were told that Negro women would be taken on "soon," in about the same proportion as they are represented in the total population of the locality. Pressure for employment of Negroes, both men and women, they indicated, has come from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the War Manpower Commission in Washington.

In most places, employers indicated there will be no segregation of Negroes. Having already been put to the extra expense of putting in separate rest rooms for women workers, they are not inclined to repeat the expenditures in condescension to any racial feeling that may exist in the plant.

It isn't always employers who hold out against the introduction of Negro workers into a plant. In many cases, the unions have been the chief objectors. Munitions production in Detroit was held up by a strike when the management agreed to take on Negro men.

Union discrimination against Negroes threatened to hamper the efforts of Henry J. Kaiser to recruit large numbers of New York workmen for his Portland, Ore., shipyards until an agreement was reached this week under which unions will have the choice of either admitting Negroes to full membership or to waive their closed-shop rights to enable Negroes to work at higher-paying skills without becoming members of the union.

Greatest Headway

Negro women have made more headway in Government offices than in any other branch of employment since the war started, although Negro leaders insist the progress is in numbers rather than in rank. The highest-paid Negro woman under Civil Service, according to Edgar G. Brown, President of the United Government Employees, is a junior examiner who makes $1,620 a year. She has a master's degree. Large numbers of Negro stenographers, file clerks, and elevator operators have been taken on, but the percentage is still under the Negro Council's goal of 10 per cent.

In Washington, where the maid problem has increased in ratio to Government employment of Negro women, the United States Employment Service has set up an informal system of priorities on household help. If a housewife has to go out each day to a war job, she gets priorities on a maid. If not, she has to take her chances.

Even though she may have no chance of getting "out of the kitchen by Christmas," the Negro maid is taking on new independence now that she can get better pay and shorter hours in industry. In Baltimore, Md., this week, 300 Negro cooks, maids and other domestic help formed a Congress of Industrial Organizations union, the United Domestic Workers, for the purpose of affording collective bargaining for domestics. In return for a 48-hour week at a salary of $14 a week with time and a half or 50 cents an hour for overtime, the union proposes to guarantee skill and reliability in the help it furnishes.

Mrs. Jean Collier Brown, the union's organizer and business manager, predicts it will be a forerunner of a national organization of domestic workers.

The United Domestic Workers is a far cry from the clandestine, and according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, mythical Eleanor Clubs, but either one indicates that the world is changing, although perhaps slowly, for Negro women and their employers.

The Country Speaks: New York

Bright Epochs for China ..... *By William H. Stringer*

China is celebrating two epochal events this week. First, Wendell L. Willkie came, saw and conquered in China—took Chungking by storm. Second, China is commemorating the thirty-first anniversary of the birth of its republic.

The twin occurrences are not wholly disconnected. It is significant that the United States, itself born of revolution, was the first major Power to recognize the fledgling Republic of China. Through the years since, Americans have watched and admired the Chinese people's progress. Today, and since Dec. 7, America and China have entered a more mature relationship, as fighting allies in the cause of freedom.

Hence Mr. Willkie's presence in Chungking, where he traveled as special envoy of President Roosevelt to observe China's war effort, to tell of America's giant battle strides, to carry good cheer, was of much significance. Hence, too, American cargo planes winging over lofty mountains from India, are transporting the most vital war supplies on a slender life line.

Revolt of 1911 Most Significant

The far-off revolutionary flare-up of 31 years ago pales beside the present world conflagration. Yet it was directly contributory to the solid front of the United Nations, and as epochal to 400,000,000 Chinese as the events preceding the Magna Charta became to 46,000,000 British or the American Revolution to 130,000,000 Americans. The news of Oct. 10, 1911, that Li Yuna-hung's central China troops had revolted against the Manchu overlords and that persons in districts and provinces were rising, brought new hope and began a new era.

In the far corners of the world, men and women of China headed home. From the United States came Sun Yet-sen, traveling for the first time in years without fear of being taken by Manchu hirelings. From Japan came an enthusiastic 23-year-old soldier, whose haste to be a part of the revolution made him a technical deserter from the Japanese Army. His name was Chiang Kai-shek. From California came Lin Sen, who became and is still, in his quiet self-effacing way, the President of China.

It was Dr. Sun Yat-sen who laid down the ideals which were to guide the revolution. From hide-outs in Honolulu, Tokyo, London and New York, Dr. Sun had preached his creed. His three "People's Principles" were those of "Min Tsu," or People's Nation; "Min Chuan," or People's Rights, and "Min Sheng," or People's Livelihood. They sound suspiciously like "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Democracy Unfolded Slowly

Democratic governments are not born in a day. It took the United States 14 years to establish a constitutional democracy covering 13 States. In China, with its polyglot populace and roving warlords, strong government came slowly. According to Dr. Sun, the revolution was to assume three phases; the first would be military; the second, an era of political tutelage; the third, a development of constitutional government.

When the central government was finally and proudly established at Nanking, China entered its period of political tutelage. Historians will one day write that this period was to have been completed in 1936, to be followed by the full constitutional stage. But, unfortunately, there was an enemy across the Yellow Sea, jealously watching and waiting, ill at ease, unable to understand. As Nanking grew stronger, the enemy became more and more aggressive, until finally, in 1937, Japan's militarists launched the long, cruel war which has continued ever since.

Today China's struggle is merged with that of free peoples everywhere. In June, 1942, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek put it this way:

"We shall strive to do our part as the member of the United Nations responsible for the defense of the Asiatic base for an Allied counter-offensive. If every man of us exerts his best effort and we consequently devote our national strength and revolutionary spirit to the utmost, there can be no question of our ability to recover the ground lost and deliver the oppressed peoples from the yoke of the aggressors."

Thus was China's awakening in 1911 fruitful for all the world in 1942.

To Change the Subject:

Once a Commuter ..... *By Grace Miller*

When you hear my tale you may smile and say, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." But it isn't that. I always liked commuting. Liked it even when I rose long before dawn and made the—I was about to say the "historic"—6:48.

That train should go down in history. Since time nigh immemorial it's brought the "workers" to Chicago from suburban homes—the people who have to be at their offices at 8 o'clock. The "softies" rode the 7:15. They didn't have to be at work until nine, and I graduated to it, in time.

But to go on. What I have to tell is in retrospect, for I am a city dweller now. When I commuted, well-meaning friends, city friends, said: "Why don't you move in?" I was "wasting my time," they said—riding 38 miles to the City; then 38 miles home again. I must know "every fence post from Chicago to Humptyville."

Solicitously, they implored. Finally, I succumbed. I moved in. Firmly, I shut the door on the joys of commuting—for joys there are, as you shall see. Firmly, I told myself: "Look at the time you'll save."

But when it's saved, I ask, what does one do with it? What takes the place of the red-winged blackbirds that darted across a certain swamp, or poised lightly on a cattail, as my train skimmed by? It was always an event to spy the first redwing in the spring.

What does time "saved" mean when you miss the procession of the seasons across farm fields? Oh, yes. Real commuting means getting out into the country, out beyond near-by suburbs that mean but a 20-minute ride past neat suburban gardens. Real commuting means riding 38 miles "each way," as I did.

Winters, then, you rise early and start from the house in pitch darkness, while neighbors' kitchens are still asleep. Ofttimes you break a trail through new-fallen, fluffy snow. You board the train before sunup. Early, yes. But wait. Up comes the sun from the horizon as your train rolls along, a sun that's a rosy red ball. And snow-covered fields turn pink.

Spring comes, and you watch the farmers plowing. Then green corn shoots mark checkerboards across the land. The corn grows, and you watch critically—Will it be knee-high by the Fourth of July?

In late summer, as your train hustles toward home, you watch the setting sun turn fields of wheat to gold—wheat gathered into shocks, ready for the thresher.

And in the autumn—just about this time of year—it's "Injun Summer." The corn is gathered into russet tents. Orange-colored pumpkins and yellow squash tumble at their feet. Smoke curls from farmhouse chimneys and you ruminate a bit about pumpkin pies and pleasant evenings at home with a book. Chicago skyscrapers and pavements seem far away.

When you're commuting, you belong to a sort of invisible club or brotherhood, an inner circle, as it were, of folks who appreciate commuting and like to sink their roots down in a small town and grow—folks who appreciate commuting even while they grumble about the "cheese boxes" the railroad brings out on occasion when the better passenger cars are laid up for repairs, or grumble about the cold in winter, the cinders in summer. Still they like commuting.

They banter good-naturedly. They settle problems of great import—the National League pennant, the "second front." Commuters know just where it's going to be, and when—and they have "time" when commuting to discuss it.

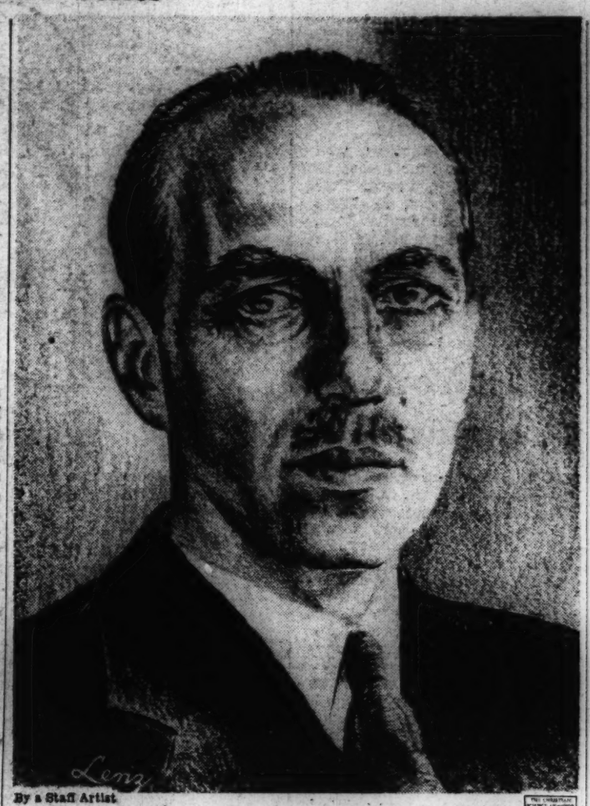
Yes. There's fun in commuting, and beauty. But I—I'm a city dweller now. I "save time." Or, do I?

Paul Van Zeeland: Prophet of the Economic Future

'The World We Want' Series — **Ninth of 30 Articles**

International economics is a stubborn, often impenetrable subject to the casual citizen. Yet it can and must be made intelligible, if decent world political relations are to have a solid foundation in decent trade relations. The so-called Van Zeeland Plan offers one of the most admirably simple and eminently practical approaches to the problem. And Dr. Van Zeeland's project is the more easily understood because of the dramatic circumstances under which he undertook to work out a program—a story which is told today as an introduction to his article.

By Ruth Cranston
Organizer of this Series



By a Staff Artist

"The Moment Has Come for a Definite Step Forward"
Paul Van Zeeland asks in his article for immediate co-ordination of all peace planning efforts, and an advance from general principles to actual, definite solutions.

More than one analyst of human affairs has observed the time lag of public opinion behind actual world events and changing conditions, and drawn the logical conclusions therefrom. Today the democratic world is just catching up with the famous "Van Zeeland Report"—published 1938—whose theme is the short-sightedness of isolation and protectionist policies, the wisdom and enlightened self-interest of a system of international economic co-operation.

In 1937 Dr. Van Zeeland, then Prime Minister of Belgium and an economic and financial expert of wide experience, was commissioned by the governments of Great Britain and France to make an investigation as to what could be done to improve international trade, and so to help world prosperity in general. Economic conditions in every country were going from bad to worse. People were finding it increasingly difficult to sell their goods—or to buy what was needed. Surplus crops were being burned or wasted in one country while there existed desperate need of them in others. The failure of the London Economic Conference had driven disillusion and discouragement deep into men's hearts.

In this increasingly difficult situation Dr. Van Zeeland was asked to visit leading business men, financiers and statesmen, to study conditions in the various countries, and to make a report on what he thought could be done to help cure the ills of this economically sick world. His report—at first disregarded in the onrush of war preparations at the time he completed it—has now been taken down off the shelf, dusted off and made the basis for animated debate among post-war planning groups, and for the peace program of at least one great international organization.

Dr. Van Zeeland is at present head of the Belgian Commission for the Study of Post-War Reconstruction Problems—which makes his contribution to this series of particular interest. He has distinguished himself in scholarship and cultural affairs as well as in economics and politics, and has had perhaps the most spectacular career and swift rise of any of the younger European statesmen.

The son of a well-to-do Belgian merchant, he was a law student at the University of Louvain when the war broke out in 1914. He immediately enlisted. Taken prisoner by the Germans almost at the outset, he spent three years in German prison camps. After the war he returned to Louvain and completed his university course, following it with a post-graduate year at Princeton University in the United States, where he took his Master's Degree. In 1922 he was named Doctor of Political Sciences and Diplomacy at the University of Louvain.

For some time then he practiced law in the Court of Appeals in Brussels. Later he was in charge of economic studies at the Belgian National Bank and engaged in special financial missions for the Belgian Government. In 1924 he was secretary of the National Bank and in 1925 became Vice-Governor. In 1924, too, he served as Cabinet Minister without portfolio.

When the Belgian Coalition Cabinet collapsed in 1930, the King asked Dr. Van Zeeland to undertake the forming of a Ministry. He was not in Parliament or officially considered "in politics," but he had always had the ability to inspire confidence and trust. Within a few hours he had reached an agreement with both Liberals and Socialists and had organized a Cabinet which endured for many months.

This was characteristic of Van Zeeland. Courteous, considerate, tactful, his technical astuteness has never overshadowed his personal charm and broad human understanding. He works hard and constantly; but in social life he has had an able collaborator in his wife who is the daughter of a distinguished general. They have four children.

One of the most significant chapters in Van Zeeland's career came when he halted the progress of Fascism in Belgium. To do this he took a bold course, and risked his own political future.

Leon Degrelle, a young Belgian of considerable magnetism and unusual gifts of oratory, had succeeded in turning a minor youth movement into a new political party called "Rex." This was very like German Naziism—and of course sought a dictatorship for Degrelle.

At the time of Degrelle's putsch, Van Zeeland was Prime Minister but possessed no seat in Parliament. He offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Degrelle. The campaign was heated and, on the Rexist side, very bitter—but the result proved Van Zeeland's astuteness. On election day he drew almost 70 per cent of the total vote. He became the outstanding leader of conservative democracy against the elements which threatened to destroy it. The King conferred high honors upon him. As for Degrelle, he is at present in Russia, wearing a Nazi uniform.

Having thus proved his capacity as a political leader, Van Zeeland was to provide it perhaps still more brilliantly in the realm of economics and finance. While Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, he was lent to Greece as special adviser to the Greek Minister of Finance. Later he went to Russia to study the Five-Year Plan. From Moscow he journeyed to Cairo, to advise the Egyptian Government on its financial policies. Then he returned to the United States to study the accomplishments of the New Deal. He was one of the founders of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle and also a founder and professor of the Institute for Economic Sciences at Louvain. His achievement in international finance was accorded world recognition when the governments of France and Great Britain delegated him to prepare a survey of the international economic situation.

His mission was to both democratic and totalitarian countries. He visited most of the countries on both sides of the Atlantic, consulting the heads of various governments, interviewing economic authorities, talking to business men. In January of 1938 he produced his report.

The principal proposal calls for an international pact of economic collaboration which would be open to all countries, and whose object would be "to assist the participants to raise the standard of living of their nationals by improving the general well-being." He urged the five leading powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—to take the leadership in sponsoring this project.

His specific recommendations provide for the extension of new credit facilities to open up international trade again. In order to accomplish this, says Dr. Van Zeeland, it is necessary to:

1. Reduce tariffs.
2. Abandon import quotas.
3. Restore a free monetary system.

One of his great points is that through the International Bank at Basle the financially strong countries should advance credits to the financially weak countries, to enable the latter "to afford the necessary support to their export trade, and on the other hand finance a part of their imports at least at the start."

These recommendations are directly in line with the economic phases of the United States' foreign policy as stated by Secretary Hull; also with the recommendations of the International Chamber of Commerce, a body representing 44 countries and 66 international organizations, and those of the 1,300 American economists who sent a petition to President Hoover at the time American tariff walls were being lifted still higher under the Smoot-Hawley Bill in 1930.

For years, these and other painstaking reports and suggestions have lain forgotten on the shelves of Foreign Relations Committee Rooms of various countries, while we irritably clamored, "Why don't these experts do something for us?"

His work thrown aside, Van Zeeland went back to his academic and business activities—teaching economics at the University of Louvain, acting as adviser in some large private international concerns. He has also lectured in many countries including the United States. In 1939, he accepted the presidency of the Coordinating Foundation—a non-sectarian and non-racial organization interested in the long-term

Continued Below Column 5

Van Zeeland's View of the Need for Peace Planning

As a prologue to his contribution to this series on the economics of the future, Dr. Van Zeeland herewith outlines his reasons why planning for the postwar world cannot be longer delayed. The main body of his article will appear on this page in the next issue.

By Paul Van Zeeland

International

These Occupied Peoples Must Know What They May Hope For
A German photograph, taken somewhere in Dr. Van Zeeland's country of Belgium, shows a food line of typical people who are starved, oppressed, and resisting German rule at the most fearful cost, says Dr. Van Zeeland. The United Nations must sustain them with the adequate promise of a new world.

In the face of the perilous fighting going on, it is difficult indeed to concentrate on problems of postwar reconstruction. Many times I have sat at my desk, before my paper, intending to write this article—and failing. Imagination—and heart—were filled with dangers and anguishes, echoing from the plains of the Volga, the islands of the Pacific, or the deserts of Egypt.

"Carthago delenda est." The war must be won. Every bit of energy, of thought, of effort, must be used everywhere and in every circumstance, for that first, paramount, exclusive purpose—to win!

And yet, is that a reason to push aside postwar problems, to ignore them or to delay their solution? On the contrary.

In this total war, no element, no factor or strength is to be neglected. To be the strongest, we must use every means. The final military victory will be the result of maximum efforts in all directions. The moral and spiritual aspects of the struggle are as important as the economic, political, or strictly military approaches to warfare. If that is true, the definition of war purpose—in other words, the sketching of the kind of world we are fighting for—appears as one of the main bases of moral strength, for all and every one of the United Nations.

Think only, in that respect, of the people in occupied countries. They are starved, oppressed, humiliated. They resist at the cost of the most cruel penalties for themselves or those dearest to them: they need to know what they may hope for in the day of retribution. In fact, here is the keynote of many messages coming from several of the occupied countries: "The odious so-called 'New Order' which the Germans have built up as a synonym of hunger and oppression must be replaced by a truly new system, which will render henceforth impossible the return of the present tragedy."

So we must, for the sake of the war itself, prepare for the postwar world. We should do it without delay. To be sure, the present developments on the battle front do not seem to call for any great urgency in the matter. There is, so far, no indication that the war could not be waged for years to come by either side. But if the war, for any reason, at any moment, through a breakdown of one of our enemies somewhere, or by a favorable stroke of military development in our favor, should come to an end before we are ready for the ensuing peace, we would be really without excuses.

Of course, no plan for the reorganization of national or international conditions of life after the war will ever be complete or definite. What we should do is to lay down some plans as soon as possible, and to keep them adapted to the moving realities of the war. At the very moment of the cessation of hostilities, we shall use such plans as a working basis; the decisions will then be taken in full knowledge, according to circumstances at that time.

No doubt the postwar world will offer a picture very, very different from the prewar world. The political map may have to be profoundly changed. The relative importance of groups of states in relation one to another will be altered. National boundaries in several cases will probably be revised. In colonial areas, relations will also undergo deep modifications. The whole international organization will have to be rebuilt on new principles. Even the conception of national sovereignty, for the big as well as for the small nations, will have to be thoroughly revised in order to adapt itself to a life in a truly organized community of nations.

The economic field will be no less modified. The very purpose of economic activity will be shifted and submitted more directly to the social aims of human society.

In the social field, the embodiment into reality of the old aspirations for social security will bring about deep and lasting upturns.

If this is to be true; if we are living now not only the most far-reaching and the most bloody of global wars, but also a revolution in the conditions of human life, then the difficulty of laying down plans seems almost insuperable.

And yet it must be done. Failing to do it would be running the risk of wasting again the victory; and victory will have cost us such a terribly high price, that it would be criminal not to use it for the very best.

Continued from Page Above

refugee problem, having its main office in New York. In May, 1940, immediately after the invasion of Belgium, he went back to Europe, was in France and England during the blitz, then returned to this country which for the most part has been his headquarters ever since.

He has become one of that extraordinary set of men travelling back and forth by sea and airways who might be called "cosmic commuters." They go from New York to London, from Lisbon to Buenos Aires, as casually and constantly as we take a train from Boston to Washington. Tankers, clippers, bombers, refugee steamers—anything that happens to be available and that will "get them there."

"The last time I came back from England," Dr. Van Zeeland told me, "our plane had to go around Africa and the Cape in order to reach America—the weather was so bad."

One of the most unassuming and friendly men, saddened naturally by the present suffering of his countrymen, carrying a heavy burden of anxieties, charged with important plans and missions and arrangements for present and post-war world, Paul Van Zeeland remains through it all calm, steady, self-contained. He can even make a joke occasionally, as can most of these great men in exile.

Here is a world leader naturally fitted to assist in shaping policy and organization for a saner and more satisfying life in a democratic new world order. One who admirably fulfills the three prime requisites for leadership we have stressed in this series: administrative experience, technical knowledge, complete disinterestedness and devotion to the welfare of the people of the world. One who knew how to take seeming failure with cheerfulness and good humor, and who will no doubt take success, when it comes, with equal poise and wisdom.

Essentials of the Van Zeeland Plan

Following are the major objectives outlined by the Van Zeeland Report on International Economic Reconstruction, published in January, 1938:

1. Reduction of direct tariff barriers by means of a general truce, and by means of negotiation of bilateral commercial agreements.
2. International agreements to control indirect methods of tariff protection by providing for a more equitable administration of them.
3. Suppression and regulation of the quota system of drastically restricting imports, but with consideration for necessary substitutes and methods of easing the transition.
4. Establishing greater financial stability by means of revising and extending such procedures as the Tripartite Declaration regulating currency relations between the United States, Great Britain, and France.
5. Creating greater financial fluidity between the nations by freeing of loans and credits, and by abolishing exchange controls and "clearing" systems which caused great rigidity in international economic relations.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

Continuation of College Football Despite Lack of Gate Receipts Is Advocated

Dwindling of Sports Seen As War Effort Tightens Up

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Significant of the trend of college—and possibly professional—sports during the war was seen in the brief but pointed remarks of Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University's Athletic Director, who pleaded for the continuation of football as a means of making boys into men at the football writers' luncheon the other day.

Especially when the remarks of Harmon, who saw diminishing gate receipts possibly putting an end to big-time football, are coupled with various rumors making the rounds do sports appear to be in for a definite curtailment.

Although the B. U. Athletic Director declared that his school was in no danger of losing football, chiefly because lack of receipts from games would be nothing new for B. U., he evidently was not counting on the possible drafting of the youth of 18 and 19, which would make college football as we have known it in the past non-existent.

Large Problem

As a matter of fact this is probably the last season for intersectional football games—if the full schedule is even completed this fall. Transportation difficulties, already large, will have become even larger with the passing of another year, assuming the war still to be in progress.

These same travel difficulties are going to make it hard for sports due to come along this winter, professional hockey for one and intersectional basketball tilts for another. The National Hockey League has already been cut down to six teams with the dropping of Brooklyn Americans, when Amerks could not get enough manpower, and whether the rest of the league can operate on extensive a scale as it has in the past remains to be seen. Games in Montreal one night and Boston the next, or Chicago on Saturday eve and Detroit on Sunday are going to be problems.

The problem extends to the Eastern Amateur League, which recently appeared on the verge of being suspended for the duration. The circuit last year had representatives from Boston, New York, Atlantic City, Baltimore, River Vale, Johnstown, and Washington. Curtailment set in and the league was cut to four teams. Any further cut and the league will be doomed.

One of the entries already, incidentally, is a Coast Guard team from Baltimore, which means that only three teams are left from the original seven.

1943 Baseball?

With the World Series just over, conjecture now takes over on the 1943 baseball season. Transportation was not an insignificant factor this past summer, when players had to travel on different trains, etc., and it will not be any easier come another season. If possible, though, pro baseball is probably one sport that will be continued if there is any way to field a team in the various cities.

The cutting down of sports is in line with the all-out war effort. If they are not necessary, they should be cut out. Football, as Dr. Harmon says, can and should be a vital part of a training program, but it can be pointed out that football is played in the Army camps.

Versatile Badgers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Three members of the University of Wisconsin squad hold noteworthy championships in other sports. John Roberts, senior guard candidate, is the Western Conference 175-pound kind in wrestling. George Makris, senior guard, won the N. C. A. A. light-heavyweight boxing title last year in his first year of competition in the college ring. Elroy Hirsch, sophomore left half, holds the A. A. U. broadjump title of Wisconsin.

W. Maryland Eleven Has Travel Trouble

Just one instance of the increasing difficulties for traveling sports teams can be seen today in the experience of the Western Maryland football eleven, which arrived here yesterday for its game with Boston University with no equipment. Coach Charlie Havens was so concerned that he got in touch with Bill Bingham, Harvard's Director of Athletics, to see if he could borrow some for today's game if necessary.

The problem was solved with the arrival of the Western Maryland uniforms last evening, but the experience of this one outfit will probably be multiplied many times the country over this fall as transportation becomes more difficult.

Governor Gives Cardinal Star State Position

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Gov. Prentice Cooper announced the appointment of Johnny Beazley, the St. Louis Cardinal's pitching hero of the World Series, as a field man in the Tennessee Department of Education.

Beazley, 23-year-old Nashville boy, will travel throughout the State, aiding physical education and health programs in the schools. He will assume his new duties about Nov. 1.

"Young Beazley seems ideally fitted for the job I have in mind," the Governor said. "I have told him of its duties and he has accepted the position."

Beazley denied reports that he planned to join the U. S. Marines following the World Series.

"I think they're a fine outfit but I haven't decided yet on any branch of the service," he declared.

Ensign Charles To Lead Naval Cagers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Ensign Robert Charles, former University of Toledo basketball star, will direct the activities of the Iowa State College Naval Training School basketball team, it has been announced by Lieut. George C. Ray, officer in charge.

The Naval Training School will participate in basketball, boxing, wrestling, and swimming. In addition to the varsity program, Ensign Charles M. Jones, Athletic Officer for the school, said a full schedule of intramural activity has been arranged for the 1,500 men in the electricians and Diesel schools.

The new basketball coach graduated from Toledo in 1940 and attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration before entering the Navy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Temple gridders defeated Georgetown 17-7, while Mississippi and Georgia played 14-14 tie.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees won World Series, four games to one, by turning back New York Giants, 4-2, as Lefty Gomez pitched second victory, equalling series mark of five wins and no losses.

Pattee Stars For Brown In Points After

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of "Skip" Stahley's Brown football players who has come through with a perfect performance in his specialty is Jay Pattee from Barrington, R. I. The son of a former Brown football and baseball star, Harry Pattee, Jay has devoted himself to the art of place-kicking.

Captaining his freshman squad from the blocking-back position, Pattee booted his last seven extra-point attempts in a row during his first season. Last year he followed with three successful conversions against Yale, Harvard, and Rutgers.

Kicked Off

Furthermore the four points he kicked against Rhode Island State last Saturday show that he has not lost his touch. One bad day, his first game at Brown as a freshman, ruined Jay's chances for 28 kicks in a row. He had come through with 12 consecutive points for his prep school, Kents Hill, and then failed on his first two chances at Brown, before starting on his new streak.

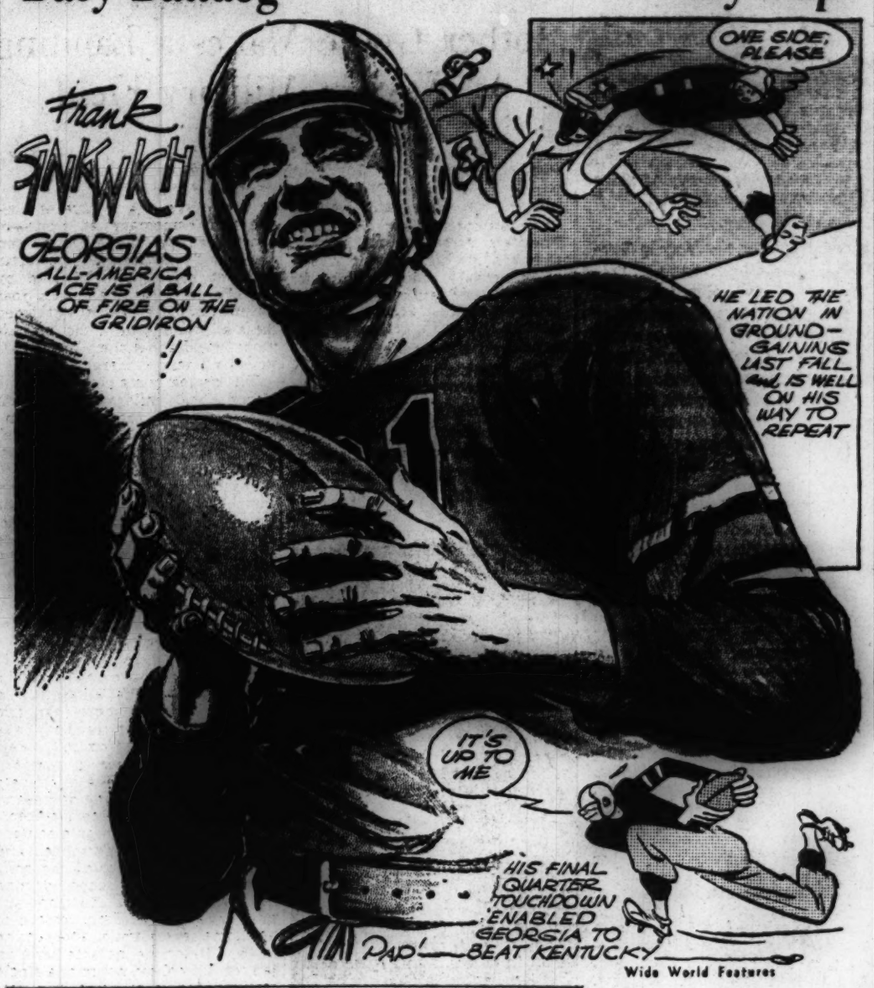
Pattee's football activities are not wholly confined to booting extra points. In daily practice sessions he has consistently kicked field goals from as far away as the 25-yard line. He is also Brown's best kick-off man.

Has Not Lost Touch

During his sophomore year, this 195-pound back played behind Capt. Ernie Savignano. He started the Rhode Island State game this fall to kick off, and alternated frequently with Charlie Bentley.

In Kents Hill Pattee showed his versatility by captaining the football and basketball teams, and being elected Class President. A regular guard on his freshman basketball team at Brown, he did not participate last winter. Pattee is a member of Brown's Naval R. O. T. C. and expects to receive his ensign's commission when he graduates.

Busy Bulldog —By Pap'


Frank SINKWICH
GEORGIA'S ALL-AMERICA ACE IS A BALL OF FIRE ON THE GRIDIRON
ONE SIDE, PLEASE
HE LED THE NATION IN GROUND-GAINING LAST FALL AND IS WELL ON HIS WAY TO REPEAT
IT'S UP TO ME
HIS FINAL QUARTER TOUCHDOWN ENABLED GEORGIA TO BEAT KENTUCKY
PAP'

Wide World Features

A year ago, Frank Sinkwich found himself on the spot as a result of the publicity that was showered on him as a sophomore. And yet the Georgia backfield ace came through with flying colors and won All-America honors. This despite the fact that he was forced to wear a protective face brace while playing most of the season.

This fall, Sinkwich is again on the spot—this time to prove that his nomination as an All-America was merited. Since he has thrived under pressure, the chances are that he will have another great season. In the three early games of the current season, Sinkwich supplied the spark needed for victory. In the Kentucky game, he did not get going until the final quarter, when the Bulldogs were trailing, 6-0. With the Pressure on, Frank put over a touchdown that tied the score and made it possible for Georgia to win 7-6. Against the Air Cadets, his touchdown sewed up the game for Georgia. And last week, against Furman, he scored two more touchdowns in the Bulldogs' 40-7 victory.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Vacant Chair at Brooklyn

One of the most interesting mysteries of big league baseball, aside from the questionable status of the game itself, concerns the general manager's chair left vacant by Larry MacPhail at Brooklyn. All that Dodger executives will say on the matter is that "we couldn't give the job to anyone but an experienced baseball man," which is like saying that to be a batter you must have a bat. Obviously, MacPhail's successor will have to be his equal in experience.

First on the rumor list is Branch Rickey, who is supposed to be finished with the Cardinal organization. The father of baseball farming is severing his long-standing association with Sam Breadon only because his salary has soared beyond Sam's treasury. Too, Branch must have had some sort of assurance that Brooklyn was interested before he hinted at his departure from St. Louis.

Striking Contrast

The contrast between Rickey and MacPhail in the Dodger front office would be striking. MacPhail, the master showman and promoter; Rickey, seriously religious and a baseball man to the core. MacPhail, who, on picking up the morning paper and seeing nothing in it on the Dodgers or himself, would dream up a story on the sensational side and pass it along by telephone to every afternoon sheet within a 10-cent call. Rickey, who prefers to do his speaking, dramatically, wearing a dinner jacket, before a distinguished gathering; and who, by the way, is most gifted at it.

Everything considered, Mr. Rickey is probably one of the most successful baseball executives of all time. He has not matched Ed Barrow's victory record at Yankee Stadium, but neither has he benefited by the almost unlimited cash at the New York club President's right hand. When Barrow was building the framework of what was to become the most powerful club in history, Colonel Jake Ruppert was writing checks for him. Rickey and Breadon—to borrow an old line—worked on a shoestring.

Sold Many

With Rickey making the trades and pulling the strings, the Cardinals' famed chain store system produced six National League flags and four World Series winners in 17 years. But further than that, the Red Bird organization was able to sell several million dollars worth of players to other major clubs on the side. Rickey developed them and enjoyed their best years, then sold them at the peak of their market value. There were Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and others too numerous to recall.

Rickey would be an ideal man for Brooklyn. Not that he is the Brooklyn type, or even close to it. But Dodger fans demand a winner and they will break down the Ebbets Field gates to support one. Rickey would be a cinch to give them winners, perhaps even more often than he did at St. Louis, because at Brooklyn he would have more money to spend. Wherever he goes, Branch, no doubt, will take most of Breadon's scouts with him, and, eventually, many of Sam's young ball players.

Another possible MacPhail successor is George Weiss, who carries the duel titles of vice-President of the Yankees and President of the Newark Bears, but who actually runs Ed Barrow's minor league interests. A well-schooled, highly-respected baseball man, George could move over to Ebbets Field without weakening the foundation MacPhail left. But it might be difficult to lure Weiss away from the Yankees. Being a gentleman who can see beyond the end of his nose, he probably realizes that he is the logical successor to Barrow at the Stadium.

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Football may or may not be the best preparation for war, but it's a cinch nothing else short of war gets the boys steamed up quite as much as the gridiron game. . . . Right now there's an argument in the pro league over whether Referee Bobbie Cahn blew a slow or fast whistle in last week's Packers-Cardinals game; the eastern coaches are het up about Harvard's shift; and North Carolinians are protesting mildly because Rice waited until about 10 days before their game was scheduled to call it off because of "transportation difficulties." . . . Incidentally, a Clemson-Carolina game may be substituted for Rice-Carolina if a quick conversation between Jim Tatum and Frank Howard in a local railroad station goes any further.

With the transportation situation as it is, the team most likely to get the Rose Bowl will be the one hitched to a wagon . . . Which reminds that college football players, what with the Pullman scarcity, are finding out what a rough life the coach really leads.

The Athletics, who have trained in California for years, are looking over southern sites. When Connie Mack inquired about facilities at Savannah, the Chamber of Commerce manager reported he'd do anything he could—except help financially . . . Navy was due for a lot of cheers in today's game with Princeton at Yankee Stadium. The Tars' squad includes two ex-Princetonians and Dave Barksdale, who would have been leading North Carolina against Fordham if he hadn't switched to the Academy . . . Red Rolfe says the biggest thrill of his baseball career didn't come from any game—"It Was Gehrig Day."

Some 14 months ago, Babe Bonn, former Duquesne basketball ace, and his pal, Gene Rosenthal, who played football for Carnegie Tech, decided to enlist as Naval Cadets . . . The Navy separated them, Bonn going to Jacksonville, Fla., and Rosenthal to Pensacola, but it wasn't permanent . . . A few weeks ago Babe was walking through the jungle on a South Pacific island and ran right into his old chum, Rosenthal . . . Robert Tufts, whose C. Y. O. basketball team won 24 straight games around Boston last season, has been named court coach at Camp Edwards, Mass. . . . And Ensign Charles M. Jones, Athletic Officer of the Iowa State College Naval Training School, is looking for basketball games against colleges in that vicinity.

Tomorrow has been designated as "Buy a Tank Day" for the University of Detroit footballers when they play Fort Knox . . . And Coach Gus Dorais probably wishes he could buy one to use in his backfield . . . A deal between the Green Bay Packers and Pittsburgh Steelers for Tackle Roy Kahler has been called off by Pro Football Commissioner Elmer Layden because Arthur Albrecht, rookie center, refused to report to Pittsburgh . . . Ossie Bluege is the newest member of the "favorites group" in the guessing about who will be the next manager of the Senators . . . Dick Wakefield has decided not to go back to Michigan to complete his education. A guy who knows how to collect a $50,000 bonus hardly needs any more learning.

Hockey Points

By the Associated Press

Buzz Boll, former left wing for the disbanded Brooklyn Americans, has been purchased by the Boston Bruins, Manager Art Ross has announced. Boll, who broke into the National Hockey League with Toronto Maple Leafs 10 years ago, will report to the Bruins when they begin training in Montreal Oct. 14.

DETROIT—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings announces the purchase for $26,000 of Defenseman Pat Egan and Forward Harry Watson of the Brooklyn Americans. Egan, the league's most penalized player last year, is working in a West Coast shipyard and is reported to be planning to give up hockey, but Adams said the Detroit club would contact him for a definite decision. Watson is 19 years old and under present military age.

CHICAGO—The Chicago Black-Hawks of the National Hockey League have purchased Alex Wood, goalie with the St. Louis Flyers of the American Association, and Leo Carbol, a defense player. Wood, leading goalie in the American Association for the last two seasons, replaces Sam Lo Presti, who enlisted in the United States Coast Guard.

Crew Coach Goes on Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Allan Walz, University of Wisconsin crew coach, has been recruited for further service by the Badger Athletic Department this fall. His is the voice which describes the action over the public address system for the Cardinal eleven's home games.

Frank Oliphant, tackle at Butler University, Indianapolis, weighs 324 pounds, but can get over the 100-yard course in 12 seconds.

Rose Bowl Game To Be Played If Military Agrees

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP)—James K. Ingham, President of the Tournament of Roses Association, said last night that the annual Rose Bowl football game will be held next New Year's Day, subject to the approval of the military authorities.

Discussion at a meeting of officials of the Tournament of Roses Association and the Pacific Coast Conference indicated that if it is found impossible to hold the game in the Rose Bowl here the annual intersectional contest will be held elsewhere, as was the cast last New Year's Day.

That game, between Oregon State College, the Pacific Coast Conference champion, and Duke University was held in Durham, N. C., after military authorities had refused approval for the Rose Bowl site.

Football Scores

Results Oct. 10

By the Associated Press

East

Geneva 32, Grove City 6.
Moravian 21, Hartwick 0.
Albright 6, Franklin and Marshall 0.
Temple 7, Bucknell 7 (Tie).
Penn Military 6, Westchester Teach. 6.
Syracuse 13, Western Reserve 0.
Canisius 27, Cortland 0.
Fairmont 14, Potomac State 13.
Delaware 30, Lakehurst Naval 7.

Middle West

Central Michigan 6, Grand Rapids 7.
Youngstown 40, West. Kentucky State 6.
Findlay 19, Muskingum 9.
Eastern Kentucky Teach 6, Akron 0.
Eastern Illinois State 7, Central Indiana Normal 0.
Michigan State Normal 14, Illinois State Normal 7.
La Crosse 27, River Falls 0.
Baldwin Wallace 19, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Omaha 19, Simpson 0.
Superior Teach. 18, Augsburg 12.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 27, Gustavus Adolphus 2.
So. Dakota U. 27, No. Dakota State 12.
Bradley Tech and No. Dak. U. canceled.
Baker 33, McPherson 0.
Pittsburgh Teach. 19, Washburn 0.
Southwestern (Kan.) 34, Emporia 0.
Neb. Midland 26, Western Union 12.
Drake 19, St. Louis 9.
Dubuque 83, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Missouri Valley 39, Culver-Stockton 7.
Bethany 6, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Hamline 13, St. Mary's (Winona) 12.

South

Presbyterian 14, Newberry 7.
Newport News Apprentice 20, Hampden-Sydney 13.
Union 39, Murray State Teachers 0.
Southwestern Louisiana Inst. 38, Southeastern Louisiana 13.
Louisiana Tech 26, Marshall 0.

Far West

Idaho 28, Eastern Washington College 7.
Denver 26, Colorado State 0.
Willamette 33, Linfield 7.
Colorado 31, Utah State 14.

Southwest

West Texas State 18, Albuquerque 13.
Ouachita 84, Stinson Air Field 0.

Illini Rink Opens Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The University of Illinois ice rink will open for recreational skating Thursday, Oct. 22, Manager H. C. Paterson announces.

National Open Champion Keeps On Winning Titles

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few golf tournaments with major titles attached have been played by the professionals this season, which makes it all the more noteworthy that two of them have been won by Craig Wood, the holdover 1941 national open champion. Weeks ago he won the Canadian open from a field that included most of the U. S. leaders, and this week he captured the Metropolitan P. G. A. championship.

The field in this latter event was small and not overly strong, although it had in it such excellent competitors as Al Brosch, Willie Goggin, Willie Klein, Herman Barron, and two of the Turnesas, Joe and Phil. The point is that Wood played rings around them all, his total of 210 leading Brosch, second man, by nine strokes. Play was at Fresh Meadow, scene of the 1932 national open championship, and the noteworthy angle is that Wood's three rounds of 69, 71, 70 totalled 12 strokes under the 74, 76, 70 which Gene Sarazen registered in the first three rounds of his victorious march on the same course in the national of 10 years ago. True enough, Sarazen on that occasion wound up with a 66, for a total of 286, but Wood, had there been one more round in this Metropolitan, probably would have knocked that mark into a cocked hat.

Season About Over

While the open and invitation tournament season is about over in the North, there are plenty of clubs events still going on, for this is the time of year when club championships, President's cups, Treasurer's cups, Executive Committee cups and all such kindred events either are getting down to the final stages or have recently been completed. Among the latest cleared from the decks was the Charles River Country Club individual championship and the winner was none other than the former Bruins' hockey star, present Hersey team manager, Cooney Weiland. The little codger who used to thrill with his dashes down the ice and who has developed into quite a golfer, showed the old hockey spirit in the semifinal round when he downed W. T. Donovan, 2 and 1, and followed that up with a 5-and-3 victory over George E. Finlay in the final.

A match scheduled for the Wollaston Golf Club this week end, for the Wollaston Cup, has created quite a stir in home quarters. It has Bill McPhail and Chet Grenier pitted against Lieut. Jim Hughes and Ed Budnato, to determine which couple meets Phil Barry and Johnny Duane in the final. McPhail, who went to the third round of the national amateur as long ago as 1930, will remember this Wollaston Cup tounament for a long time, for last week end, playing in a strong wind, he had an individual 71, best score he ever made on the Montclair course.

Won By One Up

He and Grenier disposed of Francis Shea and Billy Baxter one up, Grenier helping McPhail on three holes. In that round McPhail had a 4 at the short third, yet was out in 34, three under par, with birdies at the fifth, sixth, and seventh. The best of it was that his 71 was earned by consistently fine golf, rather than by any freak of chipping into cups, laying long approaches stiff, or holing long putts.

That same day Joe Hoffman and Dave Montgomery lost 4 and 3 to Barry and Duane in the semifinals of the Wollaston Cup, but Hoffman had some consolation, for he and Barry were playing a match on the side in the semifinals of the club championship, and Hoffman won by 2 up. Hoffman, it will be recalled, is the Fore River shipyard worker who some weeks ago had the dazzling 63 in an amateur-pro tournament. He must have had the 63 in mind when, coming to the home hole one up on Barry, he drove the green, 250 yards, and hit the cup for a 2, the ball hopping over and stopping inches away for a birdie. In the final he will meet either Francis Shea or F. J. Wenzler.

Perley's Fine Golf

On a couple of previous occasions mention has been made of Perley Crosby and the fine golf he has been playing at Woodland this season, after several years of golfing oblivion. Playing as a guest in this week's New England Seniors' tournament at Woodland he gave another sterling display by going to the turn in 34, in the high wind, and coming home in 37, his 34 out made up of seven 4's and two 3's. And, it is worthy of note, Bill Blaney, nominee for Preseidency of the M. G. A. next year, had a 74 in the Brae Burn annual meeting day.

From Fred M. Batchelder of the N. E. Seniors comes word that the Salem Country Club did a nice thing for Manager Robert Dorion, who resigned to enter the service. They gave him a dinner, at which 184 sat down, and topped off proceedings by handing him a purse of $900, $100 for each of the nine years in which he has served the club so faithfully and so well. Joe Batchelder, the club's President, officiated as toastmaster.

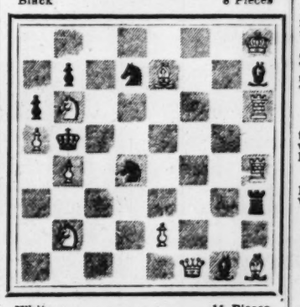
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

October 10, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2493

By R. Buchner

Black 8 Pieces

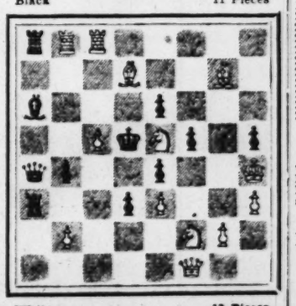


White 11 Pieces
7K/1p1ktB2b/pKt3R/Pk6/1P1kt3R/7r/-1Kt2P3/5QbB
White to play and mate in two
(Prize Two-Mover, De Maasbode, 1938.)

Problem No. 2494

By H. Colonelli

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
rRR5/3B2B1/b3p3/2PkKtp1p/qp2p2K/-r2pP2P/1P3Kt1P1/5Q2
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Xadres Brasileiro, 1938.)

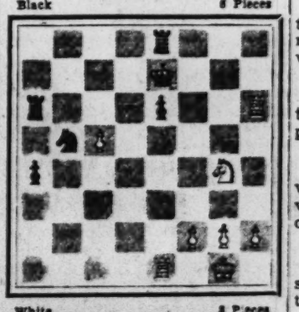
Solutions to Problems

No. 2491. B-Kt3
No. 2492. 1. Kt-EKt4 threatens
2. Q-R5ch
1. ... R-Q4
2. KtxB
1. ... Kt-Q4
3. Kt-Q4ch RxR, R-K3
1. ...
2. B-Q3ch

End-Game No. 634. Black wins: 1 . . . B-Q6(Black); 2 R-B3, R-K7; 3 Resigns. If 2 Q-B3, R-K7; 3 P-Kt3, Q-Kt3ch; 4 Q-Q4 QxB; 5 R-B8ch, K-R3; 6 QxBch, P-Kt3 and White is lost.

End-Game No. 635

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
What is White's quickest win?
(Marshall-Saemisch, Baden-Baden, 1925. Marshall forces resignation in four moves.

Amateur Championship

The United States Chess Federation plans a new tournament to determine the "Amateur Chess Champion of America." All chess players in the United States, men and women, will be eligible to play, except those who have played in the finals of the championship tournaments of 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1942. All who played in the preliminaries in these years, without getting into the finals, are eligible.

The New York section will begin in late October. L. Walter Stephens, 279 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will give further details. The entry fee of $1 will also give membership in the federation.

Adams Victory

Here is one of Weaver Adams's wins in the New England Championship tournament which he recently won without a single loss or draw.

Ruy Lopez

Katz White	Adams Black	Katz White	Adams Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 P-B6	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 P-Kt5	P-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 K-R2	K-Kt2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	33 Q-K3	R-Kt2
5 Castles	B-K2	34 Q-B3	K-Kt3
6 R-K	P-QKt4	35 K-Kt3	KxP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	36 R-KKt	K-B3
8 P-B3	Castles	37 K-Kt2	R-Kt4
9 P-KR3	Kt-QR4	38 Q-R5	Q-B5
10 B-B2	P-B4	39 QxRP	RxP
11 P-Q4	Q-B2	40 Q-R8ch	K-Kt2
12 QKt-Q2	KtxP	41 Q-B8	Q-R5ch
13 P-Q5	Kt-QR4	42 K-B2	R-B4
14 P-QR4	P-B5	43 Q-QKt8	RxP
15 Kt-B	Kt-Q2	44 R-Q	RxPch
16 B-Kt3	Kt-B4	45 KxR	Q-B6ch
17 BxKt	QxB	46 K-R2	QxPch
18 PxP	PxP	47 K-R3	Q-B6ch
19 P-KKt4	B-Q2	48 K-R2	QxR
20 Kt-K3	KR-Kt	49 Q-B7ch	K-B3
21 Kt-Q2	B-Kt4	50 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt3
22 Kt-B5	P-Kt3	51 Q-Kt8ch	K-R3
23 B-R4	PxP	52 Q-R8ch	K-Kt4
24 PxP	QBxKt	53 Q-Kt7ch	K-B5
25 KPxB	BxKt	54 Q-Kt3ch	K-K5
26 QxB	Kt-Kt6	55 Q-Kt2ch	K-K6
27 RxKt	RxR	56 Q-Kt5ch	P-B5
28 RxR	PxB	Resigns	
29 R-Kt	Q-B5		

Correspondence Game

Corporal Steven Shaw of Albany, N. Y., won an interesting and speculative Wilkes-Barre from Louis Vichules of Northampton, Mass., in the 1941 North American Correspondence Championship preliminaries.

Wilkes-Barre

Vichules White	Shaw Black	Vichules White	Shaw Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 KtxP	K-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 B-B2	R-K1
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	20 B-Q2	R(K1)-B1
4 Kt-Kt5	B-B4	21 B-Q	Kt-K2
5 BxPch	K-K2	22 Q-KR4	P-KKt4
6 B-Kt3	P-B4	23 Q-Kt4	Kt-B4
7 Castles	P-Q3	24 KtxP	R-Kt1
8 P-KR3	P-KR3	25 B-B2	PxKt
9 Kt-KB3	BxRP	26 BxPch	K-B
10 PxB	KtxP	27 K-R	R(K1)-Kt
11 P-B3	Q-Q2	28 QR-K	KtxQP
12 K-Kt2	KtxP	29 QxQ	KxQ
13 RxKt	BxR	30 PxKt	RxB
14 P-Q4	P-K5	31 B-Q	R-B7
15 Q-K3	P-Q4	32 B-Kt4ch	K-Q
16 QKt-Q2	QR-K	Resigns	
17 QxB	PxKtch		

Samuel Reshevsky defeated I. Kashdan in the first game of their championship match played at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Oddities

When the New York Giants beat the Washington Redskins the winners made nary the first down while the losers had 15.

Only one big league club, Detroit, has escaped landing in last place.

Brooklyn is not the only club to win over 100 games and fail to win the pennant. The Cubs, second in 1909 to Pittsburgh, won 104.

Lou Novikoff has written two songs and Bing Crosby has undertaken to sing them.

Mel Hein, veteran of the New York Giants, still is going strong after 12 seasons of pro football and eight in college and high school.

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YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, October 10, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Army Air Forces Photos by Sergeant Gene Parks

On the run, the children stream into the wire-enclosed schoolyard with their teacher, Miss Elma Marvin, greeting them at the gate. Inside they will take off their wraps, put away lunchboxes, and begin the day's routine.

Mother Goose Makes a Landing At Western Military Field

By Max Baird
Private First Class, Army Air Force
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riverside, Calif.

America for free survival in the immediate present must look to grownups for her military might, her industrial production, her air armadas, her fleets of ships.

But America for free survival in the world of the future must look to its generation of war babies.

Probably no children in the United States come closer to the war 24 hours every day than do the children of the officers and enlisted men resident at busy and alert March Field, California, mighty Pacific Coast Army Air Base.

Yet in the very shadow of the hangars there is a picture of contrast—of democracy at work—of America's hope for the present and hope for the future made powerful and yet more powerful side by side. For even as the planes roar continuously overhead the children there all unmindful of the tempestuous world about them calmly attend a nursery kindergarten.

This project is maintained to give March Field children the benefit of nursery and preschool training readily available on the "outside" to other children in public school systems and private institutions.

Teacher is Miss Elma Marvin who began the school three years ago on a scant four days' notice. Then she had only a small table and four bare walls in a long unused frame building that was March Field base headquarters in World War I days. Now it is a completely equipped set of classrooms and playground.

Her pupils currently number 17 but she is never sure until she calls the morning roll that all are still in residence. None is more than five years, all are widely traveled, have known no settled community life.

The weeks following the entrance of the United States actively into the war were hectic days—and nights—for teacher. Deprived temporarily of regular supplementary services of Army personnel and vehicles, she transported the children to and from school driving her own car, slept in temporary quarters at March Field instead of her home several miles away in the town of Riverside, became her own janitor. School did not miss a single session. Unable to bring in a real Christmas tree she put the "little people" to work pasting together and coloring a huge artificial one of paper, and childhood's most thrilling event was duly celebrated.

School is administered on a more informal basis than most of its civilian counterparts, closes "sometime about the middle of June" starts again either in September or October. This season it did not close but continued right through summer with emphasis more upon organized play and less classroom instruction.

"I just can't bring myself to dismiss them for a summer vacation. As intelligent and well-meaning as their parents are, the circumstances they live under make it impossible to keep disturbing 'war talk' from the children's ears at home. They must continue to have the school's stabilizing influence. They need it now more than ever," Miss Marvin explains.

Harried and war-busy, March Field fathers and mothers agree.

Army Air Forces Photos by Sergeant Gene Parks

Sandbag barricades and an alert sentry loom in foreground, but the March Field children play in their sandbox oblivious of tense military activity around them.

Army Air Forces Photos by Sergeant Gene Parks

School session begins with singing, the children acting out the song. This one is about a bugler. With their teacher at the piano, these March Field children sing lustily and well. They have learned more than 85 songs since the summer session began—an unusually high number for nursery school.

'Inflation' Goes To School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Reading, writing, 'rithmetic — and inflation—are subjects to be taught in the elementary school this year. For the schools are joining the national effort to keep the price structure as near normal as possible, and the smallest children are expected to participate.

The Office of Price Administration, which is inviting the co-operation of every teacher in its anti-inflation drive, held a conference here under auspices of Northwestern University. A sizable group of Chicago school administrators listened with keen interest while the OPA staff told what children and young people can do to keep the home front steady.

Teach the problem of inflation to the first grade? It's not impossible if you don't try to go too far, William Brown, of the Consumer Division of OPA told the group. Of course you can't go into economic theory with the tots. But you can make it clear to them why there must be rationing, why hoarding is harmful and how saving helps their country.

Making Most Of What You Have

The emphasis in the elementary school should be upon "making the most of what you have," said Mr. Brown, who is director of curriculum for the Los Angeles Public Schools as well as OPA consultant. The small pupils welcome the opportunity to do their part in salvage work and in learning about substitutions, he said.

Leo G. Hardeg, an assistant superintendent in the Chicago Public Schools, also held that children should be taught to participate, and not be expected to serve merely as messengers from the schools to their parents.

"In democratic education each child must accept personal responsibility," said Mr. Hardeg. "Consumer education as outlined by the OPA gives our children an opportunity to get into real situations and have duties of their own."

Already schools in the Chicago area have done a great deal to give children and young people a part in the consumer education movement as linked with the OPA, this conference learned. Dr. Ralph Tyler of the University of Chicago reported activities in the colleges of this area; Dr. F. C. Rosecrance, of Northwestern University, spoke for the high schools and Mr. Hardeg for elementary classes. Packages of material showing what these various groups of schools have done were given out to the conference attendants by the OPA branch here.

Only A Start

But this meeting was intended to be only a start in the schools' fall program for combatting inflation. Mr. Brown urged the teachers to educate themselves in two ways on this subject: (1) By holding workshop meetings in their own schools for their own information and (2) By sending to the State or local OPA office for a variety of teaching aids already available.

Two or three weeks of workshop study of inflation and consumer control will result certainly in modifications of the curriculum, particularly in social studies, in home economics, and in business education, said Mr. Brown. For larger schools, he recommended appointment of one teacher as coordinator of consumer education, so that the work in the various subjects might be correlated.

Student government offers a promising field for consumer education in the schools, Mr. Brown observed.

"Let the young people themselves work out a program," he advised. 'Let them set the fashion of living simply. It is up to the young people themselves to frown upon the driving of the family automobile to school and to popularize the simple life. Why should it not become smart to wear patches on sweater elbows, and even on the seat of one's trousers?"

The more difficult economic problems of inflation can be studied in advanced high school and college classes, the educators agreed. The subject may seem bewildering, but an economist attending the conference showed that it can be simplified. In the three-minute speech, George D. Haskell, of the University of Iowa who is consumer representative for that State, gave the teachers a satisfactory course in the fundamentals of inflation.

"The war cannot be won on the home front," he said in conclusion, "but it can be lost there if there is not effective control of inflation." He and other speakers pointed out that this means a radical change in habits of American consumers and all agreed that the schools can do much to change them.

Junior Commandos

New York City high schools has a new physical education course this fall to develop "Junior Commandos." No catch name for a snap course, this will be a strenuous program which boys between 16-18 will undertake only with approval of the school physician. Most of the Commandos will enter the military service after their schooling is complete. Among requirements for America's new tough guys: Dip 10 times on parallels; chin 10 times; climb ropes without feet; vault over elephant at five feet; pick up and carry own weight 100 yards; high jump four feet; step and leap 16 feet; running broad jump 16 feet; run quarter mile in 62 seconds; run half mile in 2½ minutes; and run mile in 6 minutes.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Tricky Agreement of Subject and Verb

Third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Neither of the plans *is* practical.		1. Neither of the plans *are* practical.
2. Either of the tables *is* ready.		2. Either of the tables *are* ready.

The correct sentences are at the left. As soon as you finish this lesson, you will understand why these sentences are correct.

VERB AND SUBJECT AGREE

Do you know the simple rule governing the agreement of a verb and its subject? In order to speak correctly, everyone should know this rule:

A verb and its subject must agree in number.

Nine important words! Would you like them explained?

When a verb is singular in number (*singular* meaning *one* of anything), its subject must also be singular.

EXAMPLE: Is the man ready?

(*Is*, singular verb; *man*, singular subject.)

Or, we could state the rule this way:

When a *subject* is singular, its verb must be singular.

EXAMPLE: A book is like a garden.

(*book*, singular subject; *is*, singular verb.)

Naturally it follows that when either one—the subject or the verb—is plural (*plural* meaning *more than one*), the other must be plural also.

Let us apply this rule:

EXAMPLE: Books are like gardens.

(*Books*, plural subject; *are*, plural verb.)

Exercise 1

Fill the blank with the singular verb *is* or the plural verb *are*.

1. Distrust ..... poison to friendship.
2. Sluggards ..... never great scholars.
3. Unusual trees and rare shrubs ..... in his garden.
4. Rare china and odd prints ..... his hobby.

SUBJECTS NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED AS SINGULAR OR PLURAL

Some subjects cannot be easily recognized as singular or plural. Here are subjects that are singular because each word refers to only one person, one place, or one thing: *each, everybody, everyone, either, neither, nobody*, and similar words.

What verb would you use in these sentences?

1. Either of the girls (is, are) welcome.
2. Neither of the boys (is, are) going.

You answer correctly by saying: The subject *Either* (Example 1) or *Neither* (Example 2) refers to only *one* of anything. Since a singular subject always takes a singular verb, then:

1. Either of the girls *is* welcome.
2. Neither of the boys *is* going.

Meaning:

1. Either *one* is welcome.
2. Neither *one* is going.

To express this more clearly, we could put the words *of the girls* and *of the boys* in parenthesis:

1. Either (of the girls) is welcome.
2. Neither (of the boys) is going.

We see that these words (of the girls, of the boys) are no part of the main subject, and therefore they do not affect the verb. However, these words describe the subject and add to the meaning of the subject, but they are not the subject itself. Indeed, we can eliminate these words and still have the sentence:

1. Either (one) is welcome.
2. Neither (one) is going.

Exercise 2

Fill the blank with the singular verb *is* or the plural verb *are*.

1. Either of the chairs ..... comfortable.
2. Neither of the plans ..... quite finished.
3. Each of the automobiles ..... equipped with a radio.
4. Neither of the boys ..... old enough to go.
5. Neither of the pens ..... filled.
6. Each of my brothers ..... eager to accept.
7. Either of the pencils ..... sharpened.
8. Neither of the books ..... here.
9. Each of the lectures ..... educational.
10. Either of the colors ..... satisfactory.

CONCLUSION: You have learned the likes and dislikes of *either* and *neither:* that each word, when used alone as a subject, demands a singular verb (not a plural verb).

In the next lesson, you will find other peculiarities of *either* and *neither*. Is a surprise awaiting you?

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—is (subject, Distrust); 2—are (subject, Sluggards); 3—are (subject, trees and shrubs); 4—are (subject, china and prints).

Exercise 2: 1—is (subject, Either); 2—is (subject, Neither); 3—is (subject, Each); 4—is (subject, Neither); 5—is (subject, Neither); 6—is (subject, Each); 7—is (subject, Either); 8—is (subject, Neither); 9—is (subject, Each); 10—is (subject, Either).

Lesson 4 will run next Tuesday. Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

New Type 'Ag' Teacher

In the near future, look for a new type of agricultural teacher: older men, experienced in farming, probably graduates of agricultural colleges. The American Vocational Association says that these teachers are being seriously considered for instruction, on a temporary basis, during absence of regular vocational "ag" teachers, now on military service.

About a Small Boy En Route to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

The Family Forum

In answer to your letter from Mrs. E. V. D. in the Family Forum in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, September 26, I wish to say I know what she is up against.

We live in the suburb, and half a mile from the bus line. In H's first and second school years, many tears were shed and tempers lost within that half mile.

When he would tell me about his troubles, I would try to show him these three points: A boy that boasts and brags invites trouble, so does one that goes around with a "chip on his shoulder" or a "better than thou" attitude. Above all, if the fellows know they can get you mad, they will, while if you make up your mind to pay no attention to them, they soon stop teasing.

The first day he tried that, he came home all smiles saying, "It sure worked, Mother. I would not let them get me mad and they stopped teasing and were soon talking to me."

One other thing I tried to impress on him was to watch his thinking. Was he thinking about the other fellow as he would like the other fellow to think about him?

Knowing that school is a child's world, also knowing the many kinds of children he would come in contact with, before he started school, we had a chat on all the different kinds of people that make up the world. I explained to him that everyone did not think as we did. Many times he would hear conversations with words that were not clean or good. But he was forearmed and he knew how to meet this sort of thing.

These two things I have learned. Children forget their scraps much more quickly than their parents do. Also let them fight their own battles; they will thank you as they grow older.

With regard to discipline on the bus, have you ever spoken to your Board of Education. If you live in a small community I'm sure they would do something. Or the Principal could appoint a bus monitor to report to him. That is what our Principal used to do.

(Mrs.) C. J.

A Saturday Column

A Fountain

The fountain in the park
Gives its splendor freely;
Shooting up in silken spray,
Falling back in glad array,
Plunging to and fro all day,
Oh, fountain in the park.

Billy R.
Luther Burbank Elementary School

Released-Time Classes Have Big Enrollment

Released time for religious education, instituted in this city a year ago as an experiment, is considered an established success. This conclusion was announced as 25 representatives of schools and members of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths met to arrange the program for the coming year. Schools for religious training in Buffalo had an enrollment of 73,000, highest in the State.

"This remarkable achievement would not have been possible except for the grand co-operation of every school. Not a single complaint was made by a school official during the whole year," said the Rev. Joseph E. Schrieder, chairman of the Inter-Faith Committee of Released-Time for Religious Education.

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for
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Released-Time Classes Have Big Enrollment

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	1,054,470
1942 volume to date	83,191,590
1941 volume to date	109,676,833

Stock Market Trends Mildly Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The stock market lost some of its rallying vigor in today's brief session, although strong spots existed and declines generally were in minor amounts.

Wall Street still was bullish on the war outlook and the corporate tax picture, but the lengthy upswing to new highs since last December called for some further profit cashing on the idea the recovery may have gone a bit too far for the time being. In addition, principal markets will recess Monday for Columbus Day and the extended holiday again inspired trimming of accounts here and there.

Mixed trends appeared at the start and the direction remained a trifle indefinite near the final hour.

Low-quoted issues turned over in blocks of 1,000 or more. Otherwise dealings were relatively slow. Transfers for the two hours were around 350,000 shares.

Stocks attracting support included Bethlehem, Great Northern, Texas Co, du Pont, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Goodyear, General Electric, and Allied Chemical. Inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania, North American, Kennecott, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Glenn Martin, U. S. Rubber, Dow Chemical, and Air Reduction.

Some Rail Bonds Strong

The rail department of the bond market had several strong spots today but some of the recently exploited carriers were off a little under profit selling.

Favored in the abbreviated session were bonds of the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific with gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, collateral 4s and 4½s; Delaware & Hudson refundinb 4s, Great Northern 4s and Rock Island refunding 4s.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61 and Goodrich 4¼s were among the best gainers in the utility and industrial divisions.

Fractionally lower prices were registered by American & Foreign Power 5s, North Western Refunding 5s and New Haven 4½s and 5s.

Limited activity in foreign issues brought minor and irregular price changes. U. S. Governments were quietly steady.

Days of 'Luxurious Wealth' Declared To Be About Over

CHICAGO (AP)—A. J. McAndless, an insurance executive, declared "the days of luxurious and extravagant wealth are probably about over" and "tax levels will probably be much higher after the war than before."

The change that war is bringing to taxes is clearly discernible in Great Britain, Mr. McAndless said in an address prepared for delivery to the 37th annual meeting of the American Life Convention, of which he is president.

"During three years of war the total volume of all incomes upon which income taxes are levied (in Great Britain) has increased 42 per cent," he said. "Only a small part of this increase has arisen from the inclusion in the tax paying group of people with incomes so low that they were not taxed three years ago.

"People earning the equivalent of $500 a year now pay income taxes in Britain, but the amount they pay in taxes is almost eightfold what they paid in '38 and '39. The amount which those receiving over 2,000 pounds, or $8,000, a year now pay is approximately double what they paid three years ago."

"In the United States," he continued, "the picture has been somewhat different. It has been estimated that in 1942 about three times as much income will be received by people making $5,000 a year or more than was the case six or seven years ago, and two and one half times as many will be in this higher income bracket."

62 Companies Get Ship Allocations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Admiral Emory S. Land announced that preliminary quotas had been established for allocation of Government-owned vessels to 62 American steamship companies as agents of the war shipping administration.

The WSA administrator said 53 companies had been approved in Class A and nine in Class B. The latter group will operate foreign-flag vessels owned by the WSA.

The exact quotas for the individual companies was withheld for military reasons, but Land said the quotas, including vessels operated under time charter agreement, would range from 50,000 tons for Class B operators to 650,000 deadweight tons for the larger companies in Class A.

Enough Containers for Big Pack

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said that canners and growers of beets, carrots and spinach would have sufficient containers next year to handle a pack 12% per cent of the size of their 1940 pack. It added that present demands indicated that amount would be purchased by the federal government. The WPB explained that its forecast was made to permit canners and growers to proceed with plans for their 1943 pack.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47	47	47	Oct 9
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 8
7⅝	5½	Adams E .15a	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25¼	18⅝	Adams-Mil (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 9
14½	10	Addressog (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	3	36	35⅞	36	— ½
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
½	.h	Allegheny Co	8	.h	ll	ll	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6	3½	Allegh pf 530ww	21	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Allegy pr pf	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
22¼	16	Allegy L 51.20a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	141	140¼	141	+1½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 9
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛g	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 9
6¼	4	Allied St .45f	5	6	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	Oct 7
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	14	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	8	18½	18	18½	Oct 8
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
65¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	66	66	66	+ ⅜
23¾	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 9
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	43⅜	43	43	+ ¼
8½	5⅞	Am B N (.40a)	7	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼a	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	7	2	2	2	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	4	65¼	65	65¼	— ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	— ¼
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5½a	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	Oct 9
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl ¾a	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	Oct 9
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	Oct 8
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
14¼	8⅞	Am Distill	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	Oct 9
1½	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 9
6	3¼	Am Euro ¾a	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 8
1½	.h	Am & For Pow	26	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	4	38½	37¾	37¾	Oct 9
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	3	42	42	42	+ ¼
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼a	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Am Hide&Leg	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 9
4¼	2¾	Am Internat'l	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
/	5	Am Invest .55e	1	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	7	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	11	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
6¾	4	Am Mi & Met	/	6¼	6½	6½	Oct 9
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
ll	½	Am Pow & Lt	12	ll	ll	¾	
26¼	15½	APL$6p33¼k	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	7	18⅞	18¼	18¼	Oct 8
5½	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛a	3	7½	7½	⅛	— ⅛
10½	6¾	Am Seat ¼a	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 9
4-	35½	Am Smelt (2)	9	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	142½	141	142½	Oct 9
35	29	Am Snuff 2.80e	2	35	35	35	Oct 5
20⅛	16⅜	Am SU F 1⅛	10	20¼	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾a	7	11	10⅝	10¾	
11	7½	Am Stove .90a	6	11	11	11	Oct 9
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2a)	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 9
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Oct 6
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Oct 8
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	15	128½	126¼	128½	+2⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	42	41⅞	42	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	4	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	Oct 9
6¾	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	18	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
29⅜	22	Am Visc (2)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115¼	116	Oct 9
3¾	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	3	48½	47¾	48½	Oct 8
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	20	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43½	43½	43½	Oct 9
28⅝	22¼	Anacon (1½g)	29	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
17	12¾	Ancher H .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 9
10½	7½	Andes Cop ¾a	3	10½	10	10½	Oct 8
1⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
35	27½	Arch-D-M1½a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 7
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Oct 8
4½	2½	Armour III	48	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½a	3	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
66	43	Arm III pf	ɔ	47	46½	46⅞	Oct 6
25¼	21	Armstrong ¾a	2	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	Oct 9
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝a	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 8
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	7	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	Oct 8
83	53	ADG2pf163⅛k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27⅛	20	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison 3½a	17	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅞
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	72	71¾	71¾	Oct 9
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	15	34½	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	24	24	24	Oct 8
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½a	4	44	44	44	Oct 9
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	6	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 6
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅛a	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	46⅞	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼a	4	57	55½	55½	Oct 9
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k⅜a	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	1⅞	2	Oct 3
4½	2¾	Avnet Cp .10a	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 9
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	14	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1a	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¼a	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	26	26	26	Oct 9
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 2ɔ
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 9
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	82	82	82	+ ½
8½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 9
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	5	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
59½	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	18	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	Oct 9
54	46½	Beth St pf 4½a	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 1
24¼	17⅝	Beth Co 1.60a	1	22¼	22¼	22⅜	Oct 9
60⅝	44½	Beth Stl 4½a	12	59	58	59	+ ¾
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl 1½a	1	24½	24½	24½	Oct 9
19¼	14⅜	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox 4a	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾a	1	13	13	13	Oct 8
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1a	6	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn A&S (2)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	15	14⅞	15	
22¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	25	27⅞	27½	27½	Oct 9
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	14	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	29	29	29	
20¼	15	Bowaug C ½a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¾a	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
32½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 6
43	30	Bristol-M1½a	2	35¾	35	35	Oct 9
½	.h	Bkly & Q Gas	1	ll	ll	ll	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 28
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ½a	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾a	4	13⅝	13¾	13¾	Oct 9
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	2	7½	7	7	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Buda Mfg	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
7½	5¾	Budd Wh'l¼a	4	6½	6½	6½	
15⅝	11¼	Buffalo 1.35a	2	15	14½	15	Oct 9
23	16¼	Bulova Co 2	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	6	26	25¾	26	Oct 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 9
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾a	3	55	55	55	+ ¼
9¼	6¼	Burr Add .45a	13	6¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3½	3½	
6¼	4¼	Butler Bros	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21½	19¼	Butler pf 1½g	3	20½	20½	20½	
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15¾	10	Byron Jn ¾a	4	14⅜	14	14⅛	Oct 8
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
51⅝	50⅜	Calif P pf 2¼	1	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	⅛	Callahan Z-L4	16	¾	ll	ll	— .h
7⅜	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾a	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
12⅞	9¼	Camden Dr .40	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5½	3¾	Canadian Pac	1	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29¼	Cannon Mills 3	1	33	33	33	Oct 9
3¼	1⅝	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27¾	22½	Carpen S (2a)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Carrier-S .15e	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Oct 9
72	54⅜	Case (J I) (2a)	2	71	71	71	+ ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
24½	15	Celanese 1½g	7	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp 1g	13	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	16	Cent Ag 1.40a	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1¾	Cent RR Bk	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16	11	Cen Violeta 1a	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 8
½	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34½	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	3	2½	2½	2½	
19	18½	Chain Belt 3a	3	18	17¾	18	Oct 9
16	14⅜	Champ Pr ¾a	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Oct 8
9¼	8¼	Checker Cab	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36½	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	22	34½	33	34¼	+1⅛
198	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Oct 8
7	4⅜	Chi & E Ill	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	3¼	Chi&E Ill A	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Chi Gr West	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf 5½b	9	13	13¼	13	+ ¼
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 8
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 5	1	37½	37½	37½	+1
82	45	CPT pr pf 2½a	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 7
	.h	Chi Rk Is & P	4	½	.h	½	Oct 9
1¾	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	6	1	1	1	Oct 9
1¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	5	1¾	1¼	1¾	Oct 7
65¾	43⅞	Chrysler 2½a	32	66	65¾	65¾	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¼	10	10	
3	2⅞	City Stores	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼a	3	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 8
29	22	Clev&E.B.(1e)	3	27	27	27	Oct 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	42½	42½	42½	
36½	25⅜	Clett P 1¾a	12	31¾	31¼	31¼	Oct 9
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	78	78	78	Oct 9
63½	55⅛	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 8
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	9	15¾	15½	15¾	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17⅜	10⅝	Collins & A	1	17⅜	17¼	17¾	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼a	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	18	1½	1⅜	1½	
54	30½	Col G&E of A 6	3	40¾	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅜
11	5½	Columbia Pict	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
3	2¾	Colum Pict2¾k	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 8
75	51	Colum Carb 3a	11	75	75	75	Oct 9
24½	14½	Comi Credit 3	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4½	2	100½	100½	100½	Oct 8
28¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	
105½	100¼	Com Texpf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 2
10¾	7¾	Com'th&South	94	.h	.h	.h	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	8	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅜
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1.60a	20	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Comm'l Invest	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 7
39½	33¼	Diam M pf13½	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 9
9⅝	6¾	Diam T M 3½a	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	
86	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	86	86	86	Oct 7
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼a	2	8	8	8	Sep 23
23¼	16⅜	Doehler 1¼a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
13⅜	.h	Dome M 1.70a	12	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	1	69½	69½	69½	
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	5	120	119¾	120	
16	13¼	Dresser M ¾a	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
5½	2¾	Dunhill Int	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 7
144	102¾	du Pont 3¼a	12	127	124	127	+3¾
126½	120	du Pt pf 4½	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	Oct 9
29⅞	16¾	East Air Lines	3	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 9
141	108	Eastman (5)	8	140	138½	140	Oct 9
34¼	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	34	34	34	Oct 9
15	11	Edis Bros .80	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	Oct 8
1½	.h	Ekan in .06e	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 8
28⅞	20⅜	El Auto 1¾a	5	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Oct 9
13⅜	10⅜	Elec Bost ½a	5	13	12¾	12⅞	
1½	¾	El Pow & Li	25	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	2	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
32⅞	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	32⅞	32½	32⅞	Oct 9
26½	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	45	45	45	Oct 8
3¼	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
66	40	Eng PS55pf 5	1	58	58	58	Oct 7
73	46	EPS51¼pf5¼a	1	58	58	58	Oct 9
⅛	.h	Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	¼	¼	
9½	4⅞	Erie RR ½a	14	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
9	3⅞	Erie RR ct ½a	43	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	6	41¾	41	41	— ½
4¼	1½	Eureka V Cl	2	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	5¼	5¼	5¾	
21¼	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	8	28¼	28	28¼	
ll	ll	Exchange Buf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 21
		F					
37¼	27½	Fairb M (1)	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
49¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	2	23½	23½	23½	Oct 9
8¼	5¾	Fed Lt&Tr 1	2	6⅞	6½	6⅞	Oct 9
44½	20	Fed Min&S 3e	1	22	22	22	
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	10¾

Commerce and Finance

Administration Hastens to Finish Tax Bill Before Elections

Business and Industry

Babson Favors Grocery Chains As Investment

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK—With all this talk about inflation there are yet too many investors who do not know what to do. A recent trip to Wall Street convinces me that investors are not fearful of losing the war, but are afraid of losing the peace. In short, they are worrying about what will happen to their money after the war but are doing nothing about it. This explains why stockbrokers are starving and banks are bulging with money.

People who today are free from debt and yet hide their money in the bank are like the proverbial ostrich which hides his head in the sand. Both are trying to meet impending changes by inaction and refusing even to think. Readers should consider their children and grandchildren. The possession of money is a trust and this trust cannot be avoided by letting the purchasing power of one's money melt away by lying idle in the banks.

Purchasing Power Melting

This does not mean that your bank will be unable to pay you after the war. Banks are stronger today than ever before. Every dollar you have in the bank will be paid back to you when you need it. But the purchasing power of these dollars is "melting" away every month. The dollars which you have in the bank now will not buy, after the war, what they will buy today.

"Then what shall I do with my money?" you ask. The usual answer to this question is to invest: first, in a good home with enough land for a vegetable garden; second, in other properly located revenue-producing real estate; and third, in good stocks. When asked what "good" means, I reply "stocks of companies without debts and which hold large reserves of raw materials and natural reserves such as oil, timber, metal, ore, natural gas, coal, chemicals, etc." My favorite of all natural resources is an honestly acquired good water power.

Even such good companies have one worry, namely taxes. They are subject not only to income taxes, excess profits taxes, and all the other kinds of taxes to which every corporation is subject, but they will have big real estate taxes to pay in addition. These real estate taxes will go up as the value of the dollar goes down.

My own policy is a half-way compromise. I do not leave much money in the bank, but keep it rather closely invested. On the other hand, I do not now try to beat the Inflation Race by buying steels, oils or even the popular chemicals. To me, the chain stores—especially the good grocery chains—look best. They buy at fixed, or market prices and quickly sell at fixed, or market, prices whatever those prices may be. People must eat and they pay these stores cash. These stores, moreover, do business at such a very small per unit profit, no one can complain. They surely are the friend of both the poor and the well-to-do.

Many of my friends are rooting for the railroads as investments to meet inflation, but I don't see it. If we are in for a long war, their advice is temporarily good. Those who buy "rails" today, however, are gambling on the length of the war and I do not believe in gambling. I had rather buy even the stocks of certain utilities which are now being so unmercifully persecuted. Some day they will receive justice; they are in a growing business; and they are not "tied, bound and shackled" by labor unions as utilities require comparatively little labor.

Time to Buy

Of course, the safest policy of all is to diversify your investments among many companies and many industries. Don't get "hipped" on anything or anybody. The United Nations will win this war. The present economic system, with private property as a base, will continue.

My father used to have a printed card on his desk reading: "The time to buy is when no one else wants to buy." This—in my judgment—especially now applies to timid American investors. This is no time to rush to the banks and leave them your money just because others are doing it. This is a cowardly thing to do. I believe it is more patriotic, more profitable and safer to put this money to work; but diversify and keep out of debt.

1. The $8,500,000,000 which the Senate Tax Bill provides is in addition to the $17,000,000,000 which we are already paying in Federal taxes. Even this makes a total of only $25,500,000,000 or about one third of the 1943 annual cost of World War II to the United States. Surely inflation is inevitable.

2. The Industrial Average for leading stocks listed on the London Stock Exchange now stands at about 85 which is the highest figure since March 16, 1939. The lowest was 49.4 on June 26, 1940. The Industrial Average of the New York Stock Exchange is now about 109 which is 38 points lower than the March 16, 1939, figure. This shows how the English investors are more forehanded than are we in preparing for this inevitable coming inflation era.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
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Reciprocal Tax Immunity Gets Another Lease of Life

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The defeat by the Senate Thursday of the bill to tax future issues of state and municipal bonds by adopting an amendment offered by Senator Burton of Ohio to eliminate the provision is a gratifying development to thousands of municipalities. It is probable that this action will put the quietus for some time to the agitation which threatens the tax immunity of local governments. The practical unanimity of thousands of small cities and towns in opposing Mr. Morgenthau's proposal indicates the fear that such a proposal would mean real hardships for them.

Why has the Treasury insisted for some time that currently exempt issues of local governments be subject to state taxation? Apparently the main reason is to prevent wealthy people from placing their funds in them as a refuge from taxation. He has estimated that $200,000,000 are now uncollectible because of the reciprocal tax immunity now prevailing. The Treasury is compelled to seek every possible avenue that offers revenue, but the extremely small percentage that this source bears to the tax bill as a whole, has not seemed an adequate reason for a major tax fight. There are many who are afraid that the proposal is in reality the beginning of an attack on the powers of the state, based on an acceptance of the maximum that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Of course, no one argues that the central government wishes to destroy one of its component units, but in essence, to make it subservient.

Two Factors Paramount

There are probably two main reasons why the municipalities have been relieved from the threat hanging over them for many months. The first is that figures show no great proportion of these tax exempt bonds in hands of rich individuals but instead that they are mainly held by public trust funds, pension funds, banking organizations, insurance companies and in sinking funds, and these are not affected by high personal surtaxes. A comparatively recent study showed that only 5.63 per cent of the funds of large estates was invested in state and local issues. Income tax returns also show the same general condition.

The total of the outstanding issues of political subdivisions in the United States is approximately $20 billion. These are in the main short term paper put out to cover current anticipated needs. Since reserves are hardly ever created to take care of contingencies, capital outlays or unexpected developments (which is opposite of what private companies do), the question of selling municipal bonds faces the cities and towns every year.

Sold at Lower Rates

These bonds are sold at auction at rates considerably less than they would bring because of their immunity from taxation. The higher rates that would follow eliminating the exempt feature has been looked upon everywhere as adding materially to the costs of local government. The only recourse the municipalities and states have to offset such an increase would be to decrease municipal services or increase levies against home owners.

The second and major reason for the defeat of the proposal was undoubtedly the constitutional one; the guarantee of sovereignty for the states. The representatives of the states and municipalities have argued consistently that the case of democracy is to be found in local government and that interference from Washington not only burdens them with increased work and increased costs, but saps at the foundation stones of their independence.

They recall that the condition of the ratification of the Constitution was that rights not specifically conferred on the Federal Government were reserved to the states. No rights to tax the political subdivisions as such were granted. If the Federal Government could tax state and local bonds, it would have power to control state and local financing. This would mean practically that local self-government was at an end.

Courts Uphold Immunity

Then, too, the courts have repeatedly upheld reciprocal tax immunity and billions of dollars of exempts have been sold on the affirmation that they were tax free. The argument that to tax the outstanding exempts would be an act of injustice has validity because these were sold at lower rates due to the exemption feature. It has been estimated that large issues would cost from ½ to 1¼ per cent more if taxable.

Since belief is widespread that reciprocal tax immunity is implicit in the constitution guarantees, taxing of local bonds would be regarded as forcing the breaking of contracts between the holders of the bonds and the issuing state or municipality. This could have caused a great deal of confusion and expense to local governments. If the question should arise again in the Congress, undoubtedly the Supreme Court will have occasion to rule upon the question of tax immunity. At any rate this stable investment field may now go about its business with one of the most disturbing factors eliminated.

Oil Price Increase Urged to Spur Hunt For New Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP)—The petroleum industry war council recommended a "substantial increase" in the prices of crude oil and refined products, including gasoline, to cover increased costs and to spur the search for new oil supplies.

The council also recomended, in a resolution submitted to Petroleum Coordinator Harold I. Ickes for transmission to "the proper Government agencies," that the Government take steps to assure equipment for drilling new oil wells.

Unless new reserves are found, it warned, the nation faces a "serious threat of a shortage of petroleum and its products."

The resolution followed recommendations by the council's petroleum economics committee, which also outlined a program for conversion of refineries to greater production of fuel oil, synthetic rubber and other war products and to lesser production of gasoline.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Twenty-seven river cargo barges of the Federal Barge Lines will be converted into petroleum carriers capable of carrying a total of 400,000 barrels of fuel to shortage areas, J. S. Brodie, lines chief engineer, said here.

The converted barges are to be purchased and allotted on charter by the Defense Plant Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is financing the work Mr. Brodie said.

Contracts for the conversion work, to cost approximately $32,000 per barge, went to the Iron and Steel Products Company, Inc., and the Boland Machine & Manufacturing Co., both of New Orleans; the Darby Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Dixie Steel Manufacturing Company, Memphis, Tenn., and the Vance Machine & Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

Canada Increases Ceilings on Beef

OTTAWA (AP) — The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced an upward revision of the wholesale ceiling prices of beef and stricter control of retail prices, which also will increase correspondingly.

A board statement said the revision involves an increase of $1.50 per hundredweight in the wholesale carcass price for the autumn period, ending Nov. 30. The basic Toronto maximum price will therefore be $17.25 per hundredweight, with the usual differentials for the other 14 zones across Canada.

The statement said the higher wholesale price will mean "corresponding increases in retail prices which will, however, be more strictly controlled."

Excess Reserves Jump $600,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $600,000,000 to a total of $2,290,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 7, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The increase was attributed mostly to action of the Board in cutting demand deposit reserve requirements in New York and Chicago from 22 to 20 per cent.

The Board also reported that investments in Government securities of the Federal Reserve Banks increased by $25,000,000 during the week. Holdings of bonds increased $17,000,000, notes $64,000,000 and certificates $68,000,000 while investment in treasury bills decreased by $124,000,000.

Senate Drives To Speedy End On Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — An Administration drive to send the new tax bill to President Roosevelt before the Nov. 3 elections carried the Senate into an unusual week-end session today in an effort to put the finishing touches on its version of the measure.

Forecasting speedy Senate approval of the bill; Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he hoped no more than two weeks would be consumed in adjusting differences with the House. Adherence to such a schedule would put the biggest tax bill in history on the President's desk in the last week of October.

"We want to get this bill passed before the elections and we certainly are going to work hard with that in mind," Barkley said.

There had been reports previously that some legislators wanted to delay the "bad news" of increased taxation until after the voters had passed upon the bids of many members for re-election to Congress.

Adds Disputed Amount

As the Senate measure took final shape it would add a disputed amount between $7,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 to the $17,000,000,000 now collected annually in direct taxes. In addition, about $1,750,000,000 would be taken yearly from taxpayers but rebated later.

The Senate had before it today the question of allowing liberal percentage allowances for depletion in petroleum and mining enterprises, a system now in effect but strongly opposed by the Treasury. Further complicating this controversy, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) and Elmer Thomas (D-Okla), sought to include ball clay and rock asphalt in the list of products given such allowances.

Before final passage, the Senate also was to be called upon to consider a proposal by a finance subcommittee headed by Senator David I. Walsh (D-Mass) to amend the law governing renegotiation of war contracts to scale down profits. Senator Barkley said he was confident this proposal would be written into the bill.

As submitted by the Walsh committee, the amendment would open all contracts over $100,000 to renegotiation if the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy or Chairman of the Maritime Commission found that excessive profits were likely.

The Government officials, however, would be authorized to agree that there should be no renegotiation for a specified period after the letting of the contract and final agreements on renegotiated terms would not be subject to subsequent reopening except in case of fraud.

Further Provision

Also, any contract on which a renegotiation notice was not served by the Government within a year and 60 days after the contractor had filed his cost estimates, would stand unchallenged.

These provisions were designed to eliminate complaints of contractors that they were subject to multiple renegotiations which now could extend until thre years after the close of the war.

The Senate took long strides yesterday toward approval of the bill, approving a 5 per cent victory tax on gross income above $624 a year and voting, 50 to 35, to freeze social security taxes in 1943 at the present level of 1 per cent on employers and a like amount on employees.

This action was taken despite an appeal by President Roosevelt in a letter to Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) of the finance committee for elimination of the committee-approved "freezing" amendment which Senator George subsequently supported on a roll call vote.

By a 74-to-10 vote, the Senate adopted an amendment Senator Barkley said was "a slap at the Secretary of the Treasury," allowing the joint congressional committee tax staff to consult with underlings in government departments in obtaining revenue information.

Sinclair Negotiating Texas Pipe Line Purchase

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Negotiations are nearing completion for purchase by Sinclair interests of crude oil lines of Continental Pipe Line Company in the Corpus Christi, Texas, area and of approximately one million barrels of crude oil from Southern Minerals Corporation now in Corpus Christi tankage.

The consideration involved was not given, but it was expected to run into several millions of dollars.

In the deal, Sinclair interests would acquire the Continental gathering system of about 300 miles of 4, 5½, 6 and 8-inch line which connect 22 pools in the Corpus Christi area and about 750,000 barrels of crude oil in the line.

In addition to the million barrels of crude it would acquire from Southern Minerals, Sinclair would make other contracts to take crude from that company.

Western Union Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Co. reported net income of $5,227,429, after provision of $3,224,000 for federal income taxes, in the first eight months of 1942, compared with $4,744,892, after providing $846,000 for taxes, in the like 1941 period. August net income was $806,869 against $705,034 in the same month of last year.

Promoted

James G. Johnston

Superintendent of the Endicott, N. Y., factory of International Business Machines Corp., has been appointed to the position of general works manager for all of the company's plants in Endicott, Washington, D. C., Rochester and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Johnston joined the engineering department of IBM in 1916.

Priorities On Telephone Calls Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Priorities—with three ratings—invade the field of the long distance telephone call Nov. 1 with the number one spot going to communications affecting the war effort and public security.

The Board of War Communications informed telephone companies yesterday that after this month calls in the first classification have the right-of-way over all others even if necessary to interrupt conversations in progress.

The Board assigned number one priority to arrangements for moving armed forces during combat, urgent orders to armed forces, dangers due to the enemy's presence, and to calls relating to flood, earthquake, hurricane or other disaster affecting the war effort or public security.

All other types of calls requiring "immediate completion for the national defense and security, successful conduct of the war," or safeguarding of life and property, were given a number two rating. The third priority number goes to calls relating to "important governmental functions," war industries, civilian defense, or public safety and health.

Those who may use the priorities are public and sem-public agencies, officers of the armed forces, embassies, civilian defense groups, Red Cross, home guards, essential industries and "essential services such as communications, transportation, power, water, fuel, press associations, newspapers, and health and sanitation services."

General civilian calls weren't classified in the BWC order.

Money in Use Tops $100 Per Capita

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation in this country has for the first time in history reached an average of more than $100 per person, the Treasury disclosed.

On September 30 there was $13,707,554,440 worth of coin and currency in circulation, equal to $102.04 for every man, woman and child in the nation. This compared with $93.32 at the end of August and $76.23 a year ago.

Money in circulation has been increasing rapidly under the war production program because of increased business needs for cash and also, to some extent, because of hoarding.

U. S. Silver for War Use Bill Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Francis Maloney (D-Conn.) of the coinage sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has announced that he will order hearings soon on a bill (S-2768) authorizing the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States.

The bill was introduced by Senator Green (D-R. I.). It was referred to the Maloney sub-committee by Chairman Wagner (D-N. Y.).

Hecker Products Denies Infringement Charges

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Hecker Products Corporation of Buffalo has filed an answer in Federal Court denying its cereal product known as "Cream - Enriched Farina" is an infringement upon a patent held by the Cream of Wheat Corporation, Minneapolis.

Mr. Hecker also filed a counter claim, asking that the Minneapolis firm be enjoined from bringing suit under Patent No. 2,131,881, issued Oct. 4, 1938. It asserted the patent is "invalid because Howard J. Billings (inventor) was not the original and first inventor or discoverer of the alleged improvements."

Cream of Wheat brought suit July 27 asking an injunction against "further infringement," and an "accounting for profits and damages and an assessment of costs against the defendants."

Use of Paper Reported To Be Cut 10 P.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Makers and users of paper, including newsprint, face the possibility of an over-all cut in production within the next few days.

Just what form the order will take was obscured last night, however, when a WPB spokesman in Washington said an order calling for a 10 per cent cut had been prepared, but owing to a last minute hitch had been held up.

This spokesman, who could not be quoted by name, said the order would not appear before the middle of next week, and possibly in altered form.

Await Canadian Action

While paper curtailment plans were known to have been under discussion in WPB circles for some time, a surprise element appeared yesterday, when WPB officials let it be known that the curtailment order for the United States was to have been accompanied by a parallel order in Canada.

Virtually all paper used in this country except newsprint is now produced domestically, including magazine and book paper, what with Scandinavian imports shut off, but paper used by United States newspapers is about three-quarters supplied by Canada.

The Dominion has adopted a plan of curtailing output at certain mills, and concentrating it in others, to save electric power in war production areas, but this was not expected to affect the supply, since the entire Canadian industry has been running at only about 65 per cent of capacity. When the Canadian allocation of production plan was announced last month, R. L. Weldon, Dominion newsprint administrator, said:

"The newsprint industry in Canada will be in a position to see that the publishers' normal demands will be taken care of."

See 10 Per Cent Cut

The projected curtailment order for the United States was understood in paper trade circles here to call for a 10 per cent cut below the level of operations in the eight weeks ending Oct. 3, for all paper makers except paper board, for which an increase of about 5 per cent would be permitted, because board is essential for containers for war and other vital supplies.

This would mean that United States mills, except paper board, which operated about 82 per cent of capacity in the eight-week period, would be cut to below 74 per cent.

In most lines, paper inventories are still large, because of stocking up after the shortage scare of a year ago, a scare which proved unjustified at that time. Newspapers have an average supply on hand for about two months. Magazine and book publishers would be affected by domestic curtailment, as soon as their stocks became depleted, but newspapers would depend primarily on what was done in Canada.

Reports from Canada sources have indicated that newsprint production toward the end of the year may dip a little under shipments, but the situation might be rectified when new units of the big Shipsaw hydroelectric power project in Quebec province go into operation the first of the year.

Since Canada depends upon sale of newsprint for American dollars, some paper men here said they doubted that Canadians would be willing to go along with an American curtailment plan, unless they were compensated by a higher price. An effort to boost the price was blocked by OPA in Washington last spring.

Tin Production Agreement Reached

LONDON (AP) — An agreement among Belgian, Bolivian, the Netherlands and British Governments for control of the production and export of tin for five years from Jan. 1, 1942, was announced.

The International Tin Committee, which already had set the current export quota at 105 per cent—although making it elastic to meet wartime needs, announced new standard tonnages, as follows:

Belgian Congo, 20,178; Bolivia, 46,768; Malaya, 95,474; the Netherlands Indies, 55,113, and Nigeria, 15,367.

The tonnages were the same as those proposed in the draft of an agreement announced Dec. 1, 1941, in which the ITC proposed an increase in tin production for six months of about 30 per cent over the then effective quotas.

It was noted that two areas with the highest quotas now were under Japanese control—illustrating in a single line the plight of the United Nations' tin supply.

New Manpower Control Seen Implying End of Free Civilian

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
(Second of two articles on manpower control)

NEW YORK—With Army, Navy, and war industry needing millions more men in the next year, it is obvious that some kind of control of the working life of the civilian population is due soon along the same lines as the control of scarce materials. Two bills to this effect are now before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, one calling for an extension of the military draft and the other calling for a "workers' draft," with hearings scheduled to start this month. And meantime the War Manpower Commission is working on the draft of an Administration bill.

Obviously the growing shortage of manpower which prompts these bills will lead to the enlistment of every possible additional available source of working power. Just as during World War 1 there was a so-called "negative unemployment," or actual employment of persons in excess of the normal "working force" of the nation, so this time it is likely that housewives, striplings, and men of retirement age will be enlisted in the industrial army, and Negroes will get their opportunity. Probably almost 5,000,000 housewives without children under 16 can be found; a million teen-age children can get jobs by quitting school early, and a million sturdy oldsters who would otherwise retire—or be retired—can contribute a full day's work every day. A million able-bodied Negro men and women are unemployed or under-employed. It all adds up to a very tidy number of hands and broad backs.

Further Source Likely

Nevertheless it is sure to be considered "not enough," and a further source is likely to be tapped in the form of persons engaged in "non-essential" industries. Some will be made available by the fact that their employers will not be able to keep their machines or get their usual materials, but other millions are likely to de "drafted" for war work anyway even if it means closing down their place of work. It is estimated, for instance, that over 1,000,000 people in retail trade distribution will be superfluous in one way or another within a year, and will move into war work by choice or compulsion. The guesses on the number of people who will change jobs or take new jobs in the next 12 months are appallingly high, somewhere between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000.

Even this, however, will not be "enough," because "enough" is likely to be measured by capacity, or the total of man and woman-power available for "total" war. Large masses move slowly, and all this involves great social movements of the first magnitude and they will probably not move fast enough to care for the particular shortages of particular skills and crafts.

Boundary Seen Blurred

When all the slack is taken up, it is possible (and probable) that the boundary-line between Army and civilian service will be blurred to a degree never before known in this country. Some of the soldiers in the First American Revolution went to war when the crops were in and returned for plowing time, just as the Roman farmer-soldiers did in the first Punic War, but since that time there has been no such movement in and out of the Army as apparently occurs in Germany between campaigns or has occurred in Britain in the case of coal miners called to arms and then released to go home and mine necessary coal.

Herein lies the first implication of the new manpower control, that the difference between Army and civilian life, sharply maintained in most of capitalist history, may again be narrowed down as it was in the Middle Ages and the French and American revolutions, when the Army was a "people in arms." For the time being, manpower control is "the end of economic man," or to put it more bluntly, of the free civilian.

Another implication, of course, is the end of technological unemployment. It is not so much a consequence of manpower control as a by-product of the same causes. The disappearance of the "Okies," and the "liquidation" of the WPA mood in the American social scene is one of the most important of all the social by-products of the war. The scarcity economy of war time, chiefly marked by the conspicuous scarcity of good men, means the end of the marginal workman and the marginal farmer if it lasts long enough. And, of course, "marginal farmer" and "marginal workman" are economists' terms, dessicated for the purpose of objectivity, for what the social service workers call the "under-privileged" and ordinary people call "the poor."

End of "Rural Slums"

The other day Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said he hoped the war and the consequent shortage of farm labor would mean the end of "rural slums." Five hundred thousand operators of no-good farms now have a chance to get out and do something about it without having first to become indebted to the Jane Adamses of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And 2,000,000 victims of WPA kindness (Works Project Administration, if the reader remembers) can also get out from under their inferiority complexes and become honorable members of the community again.

There is another major implication to "manpower control." It is the end of the last residuary of capitalist organization and society, the trade or labor union. That is something that will not come immediately. It took a long time for the capitalist's power in capitalism to be eroded away; the labor organizer's side of it is still strong and will not give way immediately. But, as Westbrook Pegler has been snidely remarking, when George V. Spelvin is ordered by Washington to take a defense job, the question is whether he will be ordered by Washington to join the union. If he isn't, the union is through; if he is, the union belongs to Washington. Unions still exist in Russia and Germany, but they are mere shells.

They have actual power in Britain. Perhaps they will retain it here. They look to be on top of the wheel.

But so did corporate managements in 1929.

Two Curb Seats Sold

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the sale of two New York Curb Exchange memberships at $775 and $750. Both memberships were trustee-held. Present market for Curb Exchange seats is $700 bid, offered at $750.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Winning Output Battle, Says Johnston

NEW YORK (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said that despite statements that America was losing the war "we are winning the battle of production—which is the first phase of war—and our fighting men will win this war for freedom."

In a luncheon address prepared for delivery before the Union League Club, Mr. Johnston said that the nation should not make "the dreadful mistake of underrating our might."

U. S. Big Producer

"We are the greatest industrial nation on earth, possessing more of the resources, the technical skill and the plant capacity to produce the machines of war than all of our enemies combined," he said. "We are the people who brought this age of mechanics to its present high pitch, and mechanized war is our dish!"

Mr. Johnston said that the country had heard many discouraging statements, among them reports that facts about the war production are "sugar-coated" and that we are losing the war on production and battle fronts.

"Of course we don't consider our production good enough—but no one can say that we are not going to win the battle of production," he continued. "What about the quality of our aircraft as compared with that of the enemy? The quality of our planes has been widely criticized.

"The facts are that we are winning air battles at conservative ratio of three to one. Our planes are blasting three enemy planes from the skies for every American plane downed by the Axis. Do you believe that American planes are inferior to Jap or German planes? The Japs don't; the Nazis don't."

Gives Pep Talk

Mr. Johnston said that the issuance of negative statements was not only injurious to American workers but stretched to other lands and poisoned the hopes of many nations.

"You don't hear the Germans say they are losing the war—that their production is not going so well," he said. "But think of their difficulties, with the underground seeking continuously to sabotage their efforts and with allied planes continually bombing their factories.

"You don't hear of any negative psychology among the Russians.

"The people who win wars are motivated by a positive psychology, a positive psychology which springs from confidence in the nation's strength and will to win."

"That inspiration can only come from our country's leaders," he said. "We must all talk victory, think victory and act victory. We must realize our might, know that the most powerful peacetime nation on earth is fast on the way to becoming the most powerful wartime nation on earth. We must know that we will overwhelm, smash, devastate the enemy."

Freight Carloadings Up 1.1 P. C. in Week; 1.1 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 907,607 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 3.

This was an increase of 9,893 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 10,289 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 101,603 cars, or 12.6 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	—Incr Over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous Freight	432,014	6,257	35,165
Less-than-carlot Mdse	91,842	1,977	469,474
Coal	169,075	42,852	31,339
Grain & Grain Pro.	50,557	2,609	10,217
Livestock	21,543	1,952	2,579
Forest Products	49,537	1525	3,097
Ore	78,857	723	8,743
Coke	14,272	253	723

(Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the month and week ended Oct. 3, 1942 included:

	Oct. 3	Prs. week	Yr ago.
Baltimore & Ohio	69,558	68,727	68,234
Rock Island	31,332	31,319	29,871
Illinois Central	49,914	49,285	43,354
Burlington	35,814	33,855	31,214
Norfolk & Western	31,116	31,386	31,541
Santa Fe	38,953	38,436	32,361
Chicago & E. I.	7,962	6,874	6,312
New York Central	108,479	106,031	105,973
Great Northern	34,559	32,822	31,279
Northern Pacific	19,930	20,156	18,795
Southern Pacific	62,235	62,809	52,769
Wabash	18,816	18,993	17,341
St. Paul	34,821	33,053	34,847
Great Western	6,472	6,466	6,758
North Wstern	35,763	35,683	37,321
New Haven	28,525	28,502	29,572
L & N	39,429	39,913	36,586
Lackawanna	17,814	18,118	18,918
Missouri Pacific	41,817	41,524	32,746
Frisco	20,588	20,067	18,247
Chesapeake & Ohio	41,682	42,122	44,129
Nickel Plate	24,949	24,545	21,930
Pere Marquette	12,585	11,637	13,121

Henderson Opposed to Any General Rise in Crude Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told a Senate public lands sub-committee he was opposed to any general price increases on crude oil, asserting such action would cost the government and private consumers between $500,000,000, and $1,000,000,000.

Representatives of the petroleum industry testifying at previous sessions of the committee urged an over all increase on crude prices, contending it was necessary if exploratory operations for new deposits were to continue.

The OPA chief said he had reached his views after a study of the earnings and expenses of oil operators.

Rivets Frozen to Make Better Airplanes

Wide World

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The electric refrigerator, familiar in the housewives' kitchens, also serves a wartime purpose in the Douglas Aircraft plant here. In these refrigerators thousands of rivets are frozen in order to contract them to smallest diameters. Later, when they have been riveted on transport planes and resume normal temperatures, the rivets expand and thus fit more tightly. Iced rivets are not used in bomber construction, which uses the flush-type rivet, non-protruding to eliminate wind resistance. In the above photo, Noble Thomas and Othelia McDaniel, Douglas employees, examine a tray of the frigid rivets.

Price Agencies Seen Allowing Fair 'Ad' Costs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Government price adjustment agencies will allow "reasonable" advertising costs to companies manufacturing for the Government, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today.

Mr. Patterson told a press conference that the War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission had agreed on a policy recognizing "that it may be necessary for producers to keep their names and the names of their peace-time products before the consuming public in order to maintain their good will and be in a position more effectively to regain their normal markets after the war is won."

In considering the reasonableness of advertising expenditures, he said, the Government price adjustment agencies generally would follow Treasury Department policy in allowing income tax deductions for advertising costs.

"The test of whether expenditures for advertising are deductible," he said, "is whether they are ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engeged.

"This is not intended to exclude instiutional advertising in reasonable amounts or good will advertising calculated to influence the buying habits of the public."

Gasoline Stocks Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Total gasoline stores declined in the week ended Oct. 3 as did gas oil and distillates but residual fuel oil supplies showed an increase, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished stocks decreased 189.000 barrels during the week and stood at 80,-361,000, compared with 80,550,000 at the end of the previous week and 79,923,000 a year ago.

Distillates, or light fuel oils, were down 195,000 barrels to 45,750,000. Last week's figure of 45,259,000 was set by the Institute at 45,-945,000 on a new basis. Residual, or heavy fuel oil, stocks increased 93,000 barrels to 79,036,000.

Refining companies operating at 80.8 per cent of potential capacity ran a total of 3,890,000 barrels of crude oil to stills daily, an increase of 77,000 over last week, when the percentage was 79.4 and the daily figure 3,802,000. A year ago the total was 4,052,000.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States decreased 224,550 barrels during the week to a total of 3,684,500, compared with 3,860,750 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,581,000 barrels against 10,954,000 last week.

WPB Releases 30,000 Lbs. Of Restricted Carpet Wool

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thirty thousand pounds of restricted carpet wools have been released by the War Production Board for the manufacture of rugs, carpets and floor coverings.

The Government previously had prohibited manufacturers from using this wool for floor coverings in the belief that it would be adapted to the manufacture of clothing. "However, only a very small part of these fibers were consumed by the apparel industry," WPB explained.

Lumber Output Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Oct. 3 stood at 127 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 140 per cent. Production totaled 256,550,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 7 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

India's political developments during the past year are known the world over. But few people know or are even interested in what has been happening financially in that great country since the outbreak of this war.

This story is a remarkable one and needs to be told, if only for the reason that critics of British policy toward India may balance their criticism with the fair, not to say generous treatment which has been meted out to India in finance.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member of the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi, in a public statement, has shown how favorable is India's general financial position at the present time. At the outset, it is worth noting that no part of the expenditure incurred in the employment of Indian troops in the Far East or in Burma has been debited on Indian revenue. In fact, the British Government has assumed responsibility for the cost of Indian defense and supply to the amount of £473,000,000 (this is made up of the following sums: 1939-40, £3,000,000; 1940-41 £40,000,000; 1941-3 (estimate) £140,000,000 and 1942-3 (budgeted) £290,000,000). This probably represents, in the main, purchases of supplies and labor, etc., in India. In addition free supplies of aircraft, guns, and other equipment, estimated at £45,000,000 by March, 1943, have also been sent from Britain for the expansion of the Indian forces.

Pays Off Debt

The result of this policy has been that India has been able to pay off the bulk of its sterling debt and to build up at home a surplus of sterling funds. In September, 1939, this debt amounted to £376,000,000. Today, the only Government sterling loan still outstanding is the 3½ per cent issue which amounts to £78,000,000. This has been called for redemption, and will have been wiped out by January, 1943, leaving less than £100,000,000 still to be paid.

Thus, in a period of only three years, India will have repatriated a debt which has been contracted over about 25 years of peacetime investment in that country. An investigation into the uses to which this money was applied would show that it led to the construction of many productive enterprises which have created enormous wealth both for India as well as Britain.

The Reserve Bank of India has continued to purchase sterling out of excess "exports," to such an extent that at the end of August, 1942, the Bank held sterling balances and securities totaling £290,000,000. Even after the repayment of the 3½ per cent Stock (mentioned above) has been made from this fund, there will still be a very substantial balance in hand, and fresh claims against this country will also be constantly mounting up under the defense finance settlement.

In purely monetary terms, India finds itself very much in credit as a result of the war, and the continued accumulation of sterling assets presents a new problem. Canada was faced with a similar situation some time ago. It adopted a generous policy. After repurchasing all Dominion debts in British hands and also certain railway stocks, Canada generously decided to cancel $1,000,000,000 worth of sterling claims as a free gift and to review the situation again, when that amount had been used up.

Solution Prospects

In view of the political situation, few people in Britain imagine that some such solution is possible in the case of India. That country may either repatriate other investments now in British hands or continue to hold sterling balances.

At the moment Britain is borrowing these balances at the low interest rate of 1 per cent, while India is paying a far higher rate for money previously raised in this country. Under such conditions, the only equitable way would be to offset this difference by Britain agreeing to pay a rate of interest on Indian sterling balances which will be sufficient to provide some compensation.

Whether India would be prepared under such conditions to continue piling up sterling reserves which would have to be considered as virtually blocked accounts for the duration of the war remains to be seen. If such a policy were followed it would have the great advantage of giving India a valuable reserve of important power for later use. It would insure the financing of many comprehensive public works programs which have long been considered in many parts of that country.

But whatever happens, it is apposite to note the contrast between the way in which Britain treats India and that in which Germany is today dealing with those countries which it has temporarily overrun. India is today financially much better off than ever before, whereas France, Belgium, Holland, and all the other subject countries have all been bled white to feed Germany's war machine and stand in serious danger of being the victims of uncontrolled inflations as soon as Germany's military power is broken.

Utility Petitions SEC To Dismiss Order

NEW YORK (AP)—The Niagara Hudson Power Corporation announced it had petitioned the Securities and Exchange Commission for a dismissal of the commission's recent order naming it as a subsidiary of United Corporation.

The company's petition also denied various allegations of the commission with respect to Niagara Hudson's relations with affiliated utility properties.

Investment Association NamesExecutiveCommittee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Investment Companies has announced the election of the following men to the executive committee for the three-year term beginning Oct. 1: O. Kelley Anderson, president, Consolidated Investment Trust; Gorge M. Gillies, Jr., executive vice-president, The Adams Express Company; S. L. Sholley, president, Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.; and Hardwick Stires, vice-president, Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund, Inc.

Owing to the resignations of committee members devoting their full time to war work or for other reasons four vacancies have occurred, and the following men have been elected by the committee to complete the unexpired terms: William F. Morton, vice-president, State Street Corporation; Dorsey Richardson, vice-president, The Lehman Corporation; and Frank F. Russell, president, National Aviation Corporation, for terms ending Sept. 30, 1943; Merrill Griswold, chairman, Massachusetts Investors Trust, for the term ending Sept. 30, 1944. Mr. Griswold has been a member of the committee since formation of the association, his term having expired Sept. 30, last.

Those continuing to serve on the committee are Charles F. Eaton, Jr., trustee, Eaton & Howard Balanced Fund; James H. Orr, president, Railway and Light Securities Company; Cyril J. C. Quinn, vice-president, Tri-Continental Corporation; Richard Wagner, president The Chicago Corporation; and Paul Bartholet, executive director of the association.

English Bank Note Use Up

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the bank of England revealed an increase in note circulation of £5,313,000 to the record total of £843,343,000. Public deposits were lowered by £4,434,000 and other securities showed a loss of £5,992,000. These losses were offset by increases of £7,870,000 in government securities and more than £1,000,000 in private deposits. The bank's reserve decreased £5,383,000.

Retail Sales 5 to 10 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK, (AP)—Retail sales this week showed the widest gain over 1941 since last April, Dun & Bradstreet said in a review of business.

"Anticipatory purchasing in liquor, food, and woolens gave an added fillip to turnover which reached the highest levels of the year in many stores," the agency said. "Heavy demand for regular needs continued the backbone of the retail expansion. However, a stronger tone in wholesale markets reflected the record demand at retail. Call for seasonal and holiday merchandise continued to rise."

The agency estimated retail volume for the country as a whole was 5 to 10 per cent ahead of last year, with all sections registering some gains. In the various regions they were: East, 1 to 3 per cent, New England, 5 to 9, Middle West, 7 to 11, Southwest and South, 8 to 12, Northwest, 3 to 7, and Pacific Coast 9 to 13.

Wholesale markets were stimulated by demand for fall and winter merchandise with many more buyers in central market places than at this time a year ago.

Farm Price Gains Boost Wholesale Index 0.3 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices of agricultural commodities increased slightly in wholesale markets in the week ended Oct. 3, just before the new anti-inflation bill became effective, according to the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices of commodities in primary markets again advanced 0.3 per cent, with sharp gains in prices for livestock, fresh fruits, vegetables, and eggs largely accounting for the increase. Industrial prices continued steady.

Average prices for farm products in primary rose 1.3 per cent during the week to the highest level since the autumn of 1928. Prices for foods advanced 1 per cent.

(1926=100)	Oct. 3, 1942	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	P.C. Changes '42 from Sept.	Oct. 4	Oct. 1941
All commod'ties	*99.7	*89.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.8		
Farm products	108.7	107.3	+ 1.3	+20.4		
Foods	103.0	102.0	+ 1.0	+14.8		
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 5.3		
Textile products	96.6	96.7	— 0.1	+ 7.5		
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.6	+ 0.1	0.5		
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3		
Bldg materials	110.5	110.5		+ 3.7		
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+ 7.2		
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 5.7		
Misc commod	88.4	88.6	— 0.2	+ 4.0		
Raw materials	102.4	101.5	+ 0.9	+14.4		
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 2.5		
Manufact prods	*99.6	*99.5	+ 0.1	+ 7.0		
Com other than farm products	*97.8	*97.7	+ 0.1	+ 6.4		
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 3.9		

*Preliminary

Employers of Eight Or Less Are Exempt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Employers with not more than eight persons on their pay roll were declared by the war labor board yesterday to be exempt from the President's wage stabilization order of October 3.

Employers in this class were permitted under the board's action to make wage adjustments without board regulation.

Small retail and service establishments such as small barber shops, grocery stores, filling stations, tailor shops, jewelry, radio, and drug stores and parking lots, etc., are typical of the type of establishments exempted by the board's order. The WLB said it was in this way lightening "tremendously its administrative burden."

Mesh Bag Firms, Officials Charged With Price Fixing

DENVER, (AP)—Five open mesh bag manufacturing firms and nine of their executives were charged by a federal grand jury with conspiring to fix and control "arbitrary and non-competitive" prices in violation of federal anti-trust statutes.

James McI. Henderson, special assistant to the Attorney General, declared the five firms produce about 55 million open-mesh bags a year, about 75 per cent of the nation's total. Such bags, commonly called burlap or gunny sacks, are used in packing and shipping fruit, vegetables and nuts.

Named in the indictment were: Bemis Bros. Bag Company, St. Louis; Chase Bag Company, New York; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Rapids Fibre Cord Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Frank W. Winne & Son, Inc., Philadelphia.

E. M. Proctor, Kirkwood, Mo., Bemis sales director; Robert N. Conners, Evanston, Ill., Chase vice-president and general sales manager; Frank E. Hall, Evanston, Chase specialty division manager; Ben Deutsch, Chicago, Chase specialty division sales manager; Julius B. Cronheim, St. Louis, Fulton branch manager; E. A. Cronheim, Atlanta, Fulton Company secretary and treasurer; Wade E. Sackner, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids Fibre Company president; and J. Douglas Clark, Riverton, N. J., Winne company president.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s 52-49	106.1	106.1	106.1
10 2½s 67-62	100.16	100.16	100.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
33 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	87⅞	87⅞
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	75⅛	75¼	75⅛
5 Am T&T 3⅛s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
5 Am W W & E 6s 75	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
11 AT&SF 4⅛s C-A 62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
22 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	85¾	85¾
39 A C Line cit 4s 52	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63⅞	64
6 A C Line 5s 45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¾	60¾	60¾
12 B&O 95 st A	29⅞	29½	29⅞
9 B&O 95 st C	34	34	34
8 B&O 2000 st D	30	30	30
14 B&O 96 st P	30	30	30
24 B&O cv 60 st	24½	24⅜	24½
4 B&O 4s 48	59½	59⅛	59½
10 B&OPL&WV 4s 51st	50	50	50
22 B&O S W 50 st	40	39¾	40
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103½	103½
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
7 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅞	38⅞
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80¼	80½	80¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	98	98	98
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109	109	109
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	89⅝	89⅜	89½
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20	19¾	20
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	66	66	66
40 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
5 Cen Jac 5s 60	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅛	82	82
11 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
37 Chi & Alton 3s 49	24⅛	24	24
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
25 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¾	96½	96¾
25 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32¾	32¼	32¾
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
64 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
46 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 50P	44¼	44¼	44¼
16 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
19 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44	43¾	44
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42¼	42¼	42¼
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26	25⅝	26
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25	24¾	24⅞
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	54	54	54
55 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	19	19
26 CRI & P 4s 88	31¾	30¾	31½
15 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	28¾	28½	28¾
60 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18	17½	18
4 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
30 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅞	48	48
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¼	61⅛	61¼
8 Col & So 4½s 80	27	27	27
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 ComlMack inc 69 ww	38	38	38
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Rys 4s 54	36	36	36
6 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94½	94½	94½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¼	92	92
60 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅝	59	59
14 D & R G 4s 36	22	21⅞	21⅞
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
12 D & R G West 5s 78	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
13 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54½	54⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
38 Gt Nor 4½s '76	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74½	74¼	74¼
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	86	86	86
3 Housatonic 5s '37	91	91	91
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	44½	44½	44
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	54	54	54
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¼	49¼	49¼
16 Ill CVen rfg 4s '55	48	47½	48
17 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45¾	46
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	55¾	55¾	55¾
3 Ill Louis 3½s '53	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	51	51	51
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50½	49⅞	50½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Int Cit Nor 5s '56B	26½	26½	26½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	26½	26½	26½
5 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	93	93	93
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	58¼	58½
10 Int T&T 5s '55	60⅞	60¾	60⅞
15 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜
1 K C South 5s '50	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	91¼	91½	91
4 Lac Gas 5s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	78	78	78
1 Leh Val H'Term 5s 54	47	47	47
29 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38	38¾
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	35	35
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32½	32¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
8 Liggett&M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Lorrillard Co 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
41 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	81	80¾	81
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	101	101	101
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	85½	85½	85½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49	49	49
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	51	51	51
37 Mich Cen 4½s 79	59	59	59
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	30½	30½	30½
20 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 MSP&SSM grtd 5s 38	16⅞	16¾	16¾
51 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17	16⅝	16¾
31 M-St-L-Tex-Aj 5s 62A	38	37¾	38
13 M-K-Tex-aj 5s 67	21	20½	21
32 M-K-T 4½s 78	33	32⅝	33
73 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	41⅞	42½
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31½	31½	31½
18 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49		37	37
8 Mo Pac 5s 65A	38¾	38¾	38¾
67 Mo Pac 5s 77F	39	38½	38⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s 80H	39¼	39¼	39¼
27 Mo Pac 5s 81I	38⅛	38¾	38⅝
27 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8⅝	8⅛	8⅞
2 MonWPaPubS 4½s60	111½	111½	111½
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34⅝	34¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67½	67⅜	67½
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	109½	109½	109½
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	82½	82½	82½
5 N Tex&Mex 5½s '54	57	57	57
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	54	54	54
19 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	51¾	51¾	51¾
49 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅝	54	54⅝
183 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	48½	49¼
39 NYC cn 4s '98	54	53⅝	53⅞
2 NYC 3¾s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
127 NYC cv 3s¼ '52	68¼	67¼	68½
1 NYC&StL 3½s '97	74¼	74¼	74¾
14 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	76	76	76
20 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62¾	62¼	62¾
1 NY Connect 3½s '65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63⅜	63½	63½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	47	46¾	47
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
20 NYNH&H 4½s '67	42¾	42¼	42½
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	38¼	38¼	38¼
25 NY & W rfg 4s '92	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	109¼	108¾	109¼
2 Norl&Sou cv5s 2014	36	36	36
1 Norf Sou 4½s '98	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	87⅛	86⅝	87¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56	55¼	56
41 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	55	56
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51	51½
20 Nor Pac 4s '97	74½	74¼	74½
26 Nor Pac 3s2047	42⅝	42⅜	42½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
18 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107	107¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90	90	90
1 Pac G&E 2½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Para Pict 4s 56	00½	100½	100½
15 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅜	103	103
14 Pen P&Lt 4½s 73	97¼	97¾	97¾
17 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105	105	105
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121½	121½	121½
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
20 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	88¾	90
3 Pen RR 3¾s70	89½	89½	89½
8 Penn RR 2¼s 52	90½	90	90½
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112	112	112
10 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
1 Phila Co 4	96	96	96
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10½	10½	10½
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	32¼	31¾	32¼
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103	103	103
2 Pitts WVa 4½s 58A	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 Pressed Stl Cr 5s 51	92	92	92
3 Readg 4½s 97B	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80¾	80¾	80¾

City Businessmen and Public Awaken to Farm Labor Lack

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—The problem of retaining sufficient farm manpower to meet war needs is getting attention at last from persons who have nothing directly to do with tractors and combines, or with the feeding of meat and milk animals.

Farmers, of course, have known all along that it's going to be a trick to keep on increasing production while more and more skilled farm workers join the armed forces and industry, and when even some farm owners are selling out and going into city jobs. But it has been hard for them to make city people realize this when production is steadily increasing, and when volunteer help has been provided for seasonal peak demands.

Gradually, however, they are getting over their story with the help of experts in the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Services. Chicago newspapers, never especially "farm-minded," are now giving space to reports of farm labor shortages in this and neighboring states, and are telling the public of the difficulties a farmer faces in producing more milk, more corn, etc., with less help and less machinery available.

Members of the American Meat Institute are city businessmen, but they listened attentively at their annual meeting, Oct. 5-6, to two practical farmers—who are also national figures—as they discussed the problem. These speakers were Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Earl C. Smith, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Secretary Wickard discussed the apparent paradox of an all-time record of food production this year and warnings issued by governmental authorities of possible coming food shortages. The two statements are not inconsistent, said Mr. Wickard.

"The reason we have got this record production this year of meat animals," he said, "is because we started out two or three years ago to get that production. The point to remember is that what we are going to be eating or not eating a year or two years from now depends on some of the decisions we are going to make now. You don't work double shifts or put another wing on the factory to make up for lost opportunities in farm production."

1943 Outlook

Figures given the convention by George A. Schmidt, Chairman of the Board of the American Meat Institute, indicated that even with increased production of meat next year there will be less for civilian use. He predicted a total meat production this year 16 per cent greater than last, and further increase next year. But he also foresaw more and more meat going to the armed forces and lend-lease uses. This year he estimated about 16 per cent of the total meat production will be purchased by the Government. Next year he thought the amount diverted from civilian consumption would be around 30 per cent of the total.

This trend presents a problem, Mr. Wickard indicated, even if production of meat increases for a time. Next year, he said, we can expect livestock production to surpass this year's banner record "if we can overcome some of the difficulties arising from farm labor shortages." But it is too much to hope for continued rise in production year after year, as farm labor gets scarcer.

Already, said Secretary Wickard, the high cost and scarcity of farm labor is causing some farmers to sell out and go to town. "More or less general reports" of such occurrences are coming into the Department, he said. Conspicuous among those quitting the farms are dairymen, who generally are located near urban areas and who therefore feel the pull of city industry upon their hired help most.

Now is the time, Mr. Wickard insisted, to take steps to prevent food shortages that might appear two or three years hence. One practical measure, he said, was to reduce consumption of a number of foods in favor of others more essential.

"I am going to propose this reduction and do all I can to see that the country stores up reserves for us against the time when farmers will not be able to break record production every year."

Earl Smith, who is often called the most influential man in the American Farm Bureau Federation and who has been a leading figure in the long struggle of his organization to get parity prices for agricultural products, told the Meat Institute that price isn't the farmer's chief problem today. The No. 1 problem, he said, is finding manpower.

It's hard for city people to understand this, he admitted. To them most farm tasks appear simple and they assume that they can easily be performed by children, old people or women. This may be true of the operations at harvesting time, when extra labor is needed for short periods, but it is not true of year-round farm work where highly developed skill is essential, Mr. Smith observed.

Mr. Smith used a homely illustration out of his own farm experience. Take hog-raising, he said. He himself kept records for about 30 years, and he found that the number of pigs raised to maturity in a litter would be large or small depending upon the skill of the hired man caring for them. The difference would run as high as 30 per cent.

"When you see a hired man pick up a corn cob and scratch the back of a brood sow with it, you know he likes the pigs and they like him, and that there will be eight or nine pigs saved from that litter, while if some inexperienced man took care of them there would be only three or four," said Mr. Smith.

As for calling farm women to do more work in the field, Mr. Smith put the proposition squarely to the businessmen. "What group of women in America work as hard as the farm women now?" he demanded. "They cook, they can fruits and vegetables, they make their own clothes, they wash and iron, and if the farm yard gets mowed it is usually the woman who runs the lawn mower," he said. After all types of urban businessmen had called their wives into their banks, shops, and factories, Mr. Smith thought it would be time to call the farm wife into the fields.

The applause that greeted this statement indicated that the city men grasped the farmers' problem.

2'-keto-3,4,-imidazolido-2-Tetrahydrothio-phenevaleria Acid

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Discovery of the chemical structure of the most powerful physiological substance known to natural science, the B Vitamin Biotin, was announced last night from Cornell University Medical College.

It is an acid, its new name is 41 letters, 4 numerals and one single quote. This acid, diluted to one part in 500,000,000,000, is still powerful enough to increase growth of yeast. It is just now worth $4,000,000 an ounce due to difficulties of extraction from its best sources, liver or eggs.

Discovery of the chemical structure clears the way to synthesize the vitamin. The discovery also clears the way to understand why Biotin is so extraordinary powerful.

The structure was announced before the New York section of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell Medical College. He was assisted in the chemical work by Donald B. Melvile, Klaus Hofmann, and Dean Burk of the Medical College. Dr. Paul Gyorgy, Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Research Department of Merck & Co. participated on various stages. Clarification of the structure was a tremendous chemical job.

This structure means the arrangement of 32 atoms, of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. The number of atoms of each of these chemical elements was found at Cornell a year ago. The hard job was to find out their arrangement in a single molecule. Two of the atoms are nitrogen. The position of these two proved the key, for when the nitrogen positions had been learned, only two possible arrangements remained out of the potential scores of structures.

The new name of this acid vitamin tells any organic chemist just what he is up against when he tries to synthesize the stuff. It reads—2'-keto-3,4,-imidazolido-2-tetrahydrothio-phenevaleria acid.

Americans Must Adopt World Thinking, Dr. Perry Tells New York Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10—Americans must extend their political thinking to all the world, according to Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, professor of Philosophy at Harvard University.

"We have to overcome the symbols of nationality, which are even more potent than the symbols which divide the sections and parties of our own society," Dr. Perry said in an address before the convention of the State League of Women Voters here yesterday.

"We need not, and should not, cease to think of ourselves as Americans, but beyond that we must think of men of every nation as men. We must try to share the point of view of fellow human beings of totally different cultural traditions with whom we have no tie of common history and common institutions.

"We must begin now to form that world-wide public opinion on which governments and their agents will have to rely when the war ends."

Mrs. Charles E. Heming was elected President of the State League. She had been Vice-President and succeeded to the Presidency when Mrs. Ruth Ayers of New York went to Washington for work in the Office of Price Administration. Vice-Presidents elected included Mrs. Knight Biggerstaff of Ithaca; Mrs. Harold D. Dyke of Syracuse; Mrs. Francis Donaldson of Tuckahoe; Mrs. Sidney M. Kaye of New York; Mrs. Douglas M. Moffat of New York; Mrs. F. W. Ross of Albany; Miss Anna Lord Strauss of New York, and Mrs. Harry C. Webb of Syracuse. Mrs. Joseph Palmer of East Aurora, and Mrs. Donald Hutchinson of New York, were elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

Edison Tower Control Assumed by Institute

MENLO PARK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—Stevens Institute of Technology yesterday took over management of the famed Edison Tower, erected on the site of Thomas Alva Edison's original laboratory. The transfer was authorized by the State Legislature.

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Your "dining out" can be so pleasant in our quiet, spacious dining room. Dinners from $1.35, evenings 6 to 8; Sundays 1 to 2:30. Music by Muzak.

Planning a Party soon? Let us help you with the details.

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ROBERT B. STOCKING · Manager

Halifax Says Shipworkers Equal Soldiers

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—The worker in shipyards is performing a service just as valuable as that of the soldier in the front line, British Ambassador Lord Halifax declared yesterday at the launching of two warcraft at the Dravo Corporation yards.

The lean Britisher said he was enjoying "one of my greatest thrills," as he viewed a double launching of a tank landing ship and a P-T sub chaser.

Earlier he paid a visit to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and later had luncheon with both C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor leaders of heavy industry unions of Western Pennsylvania. In a brief, informal talk, he told this group that the growing understanding between British and American labor will continue to be developed after the war, and that "this understanding will be important in the structure of the post-war world."

Lord Halifax told workers:

"I see no sign of American labor being, as the newspapers say, complacent and not putting its back into the job. I know of no better tonic than to visit a great industrial center like Pittsburgh and see thousands of workers getting on with the job."

Lord Halifax, making a personal inspection of the things labor is producing for victory, visited the huge Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and stood in intense heat watching red-hot steel sheets being pressed for steel plates, at times being showered by sparks.

At a chamber of commerce dinner last night, the Ambassador told 800 listeners:

"I see no need for pessimism about this war—about its issue I mean. For no matter how long it may last the Allies will win it. But unless we put forth every effort the war may last much longer than it should."

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5 rooms, bath and heat; 2 min. walk to trans. and 8 min. to schools; $3600.
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—PLEASANT ROOMS, twin beds; quiet home adjoining First Church; preferably by season; breakfast optional. Phone 3-4588. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1837 N. E. 2nd Ct.

Heat of 68 Degrees In Federal Buildings

WASHINGTON, Oct 10 (AP)—Federal Works Administrator Philip B. Fleming today fixed 68 degrees as the basic temperature this winter for the nation's Federal buildings.

Fuel oil rationing to householders in the 30-state rationing area is based on a daytime temperature of 65 degrees.

The 68-degree heat for Federal buildings is to be maintained where the relative humidity approximates 40 per cent, under Mr. Fleming's order, which provides for an increase to 70 with a 20 per cent humidity and a drop to 65 with "high humidity."

At the same time the OPA put a ceiling price on grates, ashpit doors and other needed parts, to assure home-owners of reasonable prices if they convert from oil to coal. Installation costs also were given ceilings, at the highest hourly rates charged by dealers last March, plus an adjustment to cover wage increases up to July 1.

General Classified (Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong. Food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Avenue, Los Angeles. FE. 2389.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOYS 6 to 14; ocean air, good food, careful individual training; $30 month; public school or tutor. HENRY SHERROD, Port Orford, Oregon.

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1 CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME
FREE SAMPLES 50 Designs. Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Good profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. SUNSHINE ART, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 42 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Dprhia. 8-26, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS
SELL 50 FOR $1 NAME-IMPRINTED
Exceptional value! Sells fast—pays liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Other popular Christmas and Everyday assts. $1 Personal Stationery. No experience needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 218 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 46, Rochester, N. Y.

GENEALOGY

FAMILY RECORDS are worth having. Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful SELLING our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from CALTEX original fabrics; both standard sizes and made-to-measure. Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those making good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write: CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Unusual Opportunity
Established cash and carry cleaning business for lease; well equipped with low overhead. For details write or telephone AX 1-7426
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1925 W. 48th Street, Los Angeles

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EXQUISITE Quilting done with elaborate designs; can design any quilt by pattern; do needle marking; no pencil marks on quilts. KATHRYN BOTNER, Green Hall, Ky.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

HYDE PARK, MASS. — Accessible defense plant, 30 min. train to Boston; modern 8-rm. house, newly decorated; glassed-screened porch; heated sun parlor; instantaneous h. w. heater; 4 sunny chambers; 11x28 living rm.; 2-car garage (loft—basement); select neighborhood; handy to stores, schools, churches; reasonably priced for immediate sale. Shown by appointment. E. R. Kearney, 1040 River St.

MELROSE, MASS.
For sale, 7-room, modern, screened piazza; well located; double garage. Melrose 0463-M, 195 Lynn Fells Parkway.

NICE HOME
BRAINTREE HIGHLANDS, MASS., 34 Park Drive—Choice location near new development; 1 story and a half house, 7 rooms, 4 chambers, bath, and lavatory; basement is spacious playroom and small office, steam heat, oil burner, 2-car garage, concrete driveway and sidewalks, large landscaped lot; open for inspection Oct. 11 from 1 p. m. until dark. EDWIN C. DAY, May. 1012 or Brain. 1956.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.
7 rooms and garage; older type house, well built; reasonable; 3 minutes to train and center. Call OWNER, Dover 324-J.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 99 Warren St.—House of 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, beautiful secluded lawn; care of heater and grounds included in rental of $175 per month. Tel. LONgwood 1689 Monday through Friday 9-5.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortably furnished home in good residential district; adequately heated; L. R., D. R., kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 lavatories, electric refrigeration; price for season $800. Write Mrs. Josephine Sharron, 435 10th Avenue N. E.

WELLESLEY, MASS., 16 Appleby Rd., First Floor—6-room apartment, quiet street; grounds landscaped; 10 minutes' walk to station. Tel. WEL. 0163-J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT, WABAN, MASS.—Furnished house or half of house with kitchen privileges; 1 block from transportation, stores and library. Tel. Las. 2910.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—6-room white colonial, garage attached; adjoining golf course; large vegetable garden; 8 minutes to Newtonville station, 15 minutes to Boston. BIG 4962.

WABAN, MASS.—10 rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, office and powder room 1st floor; 5 chambers, 3 baths, dressing room; gas heat; 3-car garage; $1500 for season; references required. Box G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT

ORLANDO, FLA.—2-story house, furnished, season, 4 rooms, bath on each floor, cir. oil heater; near churches, stores, park. MRS. HEISLEY, 326 Anderson St.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY will share comfortable home with refined couple. Gar.; conv. to transp. N. Y. Refs. 300 Churchill Road, West Englewood, N. J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 70th, 322 East—New, renovated apts., 2 rooms, kitchenettes; gas, electricity included; $47.50 up. Supt., premises. RHinelander 4-2805.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 67th Street, 1 West (Hotel des Artistes)—Just around the corner from Second Church of Christ, Scientist; studios and apartments, unfurnished or furnished; COAL HEAT; rent from $100 to $200 per month; swimming pool, restaurant, beauty parlor; valet and maid service; walking distance from shopping center. Phone ENdicott 2-4700.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
ADELPHIA APTS., 449 7th Avenue North
See ad under City Headings, this issue.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—3 rooms, preferably furnished, employed adults, Forest Park or N. W. section. Box 500, 401 Title Building.

WANTED—FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Wanted from December 1st to March, furnished apartment or small house, 2 bedrooms, near ocean. MRS. JOHN BATDORF, 12 Hewett Road, Wyncote, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway—For business woman, front room in attractive apartment; no other roomers; elev. serv. Call Com. 2083 or write Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Residence with cooperative dining room; studio or bed-sitting chambers; women. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—4 attractively furnished rooms in a private apartment; elevator service, bath with shower. Call Com 0234.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable room in pleasant home. Apply 223 Huntington avenue, PRATT.

N. Y. C., Riverside (114)—Studio room, private home; near subway and bus; woman; references exchanged; eves. and bus. MO 2-8384.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 4-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, sunny, 3 windows; single-double; studio type; near church; elevator. Ba 2-9461.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—Large furnished room, private bath; garage. Adjacent room available. Owner's res. $65 to $70 monthly. Box X-66, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 25-29-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Share by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1979.

PAYING GUESTS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"THE MERCEDES," guest house, connecting baths; Mrs. Sam W. Brown, hostess; recommended by Duncan Hines. 50 Merrimon Ave. Tel. 1544.

MIAMI, FLA.—Large home, residential section, near Biscayne Bay; private bath if desired; sundeck, patio; convenient to restaurants. Mrs. E. R. Hovey, 612 N. E. 57th St. Ph. 7-5091.

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"WOMEN who can sell and train others, advanced commission weekly plus bonus." Mrs. H. H. J. who answered our ad last spring earned $450 during September; Miss D.'s earnings for last week were $218. Call or write WESTMORELAND STERLING DIV., Third Floor, 378 Stuart Street, Boston.

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EXECUTIVE secy. (office management, clerical), 4 yrs.' exp., desires position war industry vic. Boston. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

Buy Now and Save
BROWN COAL COMPANY
Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

THE MINGE FLORAL COMPANY, Inc.
453 Government Street
Phone 3-4851 Mobile, Ala.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
19 S. ROYAL STREET PHONE 3-3941

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 12:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, Inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-809

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Florida

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Gr

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
MOJUD and TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 West Adams Street

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

THE COPPER KETTLE
Open Year Round
Squab, Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
On the Ocean Front
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

LAKELAND

"LAKELAND"
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
112 W. Main Street
Phone 2187

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

ORLANDO

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
Phone 5626

How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADELPHIA APARTMENTS
440 - 7th AVENUE NORTH
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
A good place to stay while in St. Petersburg. Apartments for 2, 3 or 4 persons. Rates include utilities, free linen service. Season $450 up. Ask for folder.
Only a short distance from the Christian Science Church

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

TAMPA

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 66-622, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

Reinecke's
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO J. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING DYEING

Goldman's Ready-to-Wear
Now more than ever your clothes must be of both style and quality that will endure. To save time and money shop wisely at
GOLDMAN'S
CHERRY AND SECOND STREETS

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Joe M. Neel Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTONE CLEANERS
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Cavton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA PENSION DES COTTAGES
In private Villa facing south; park-tennis; every comfort. En pension terms from 7-8 frs.
Chemin Krieg 7, Florissant

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. F. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station Every Comfort Moderate Terms
Phone 2366 P. O. Box 137, Maritzburg

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 919, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

PELZWAREN
J. Lieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 23491 POSTCHECK III 887
(FURS)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

LEINENWEBEREI BERN BERN A. G.
City-Haus, Bubenbergplatz 7
Berner Leinen und Halbleinen zu Bettwäsche und Tischwäsche, Küchen- und Toilettentücher, Hotelwäsche
Wiesenbleiche
(LINEN)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style.
Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.-
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51, Tel. 2.01.31
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

Everything in the way of CREAMS, POWDERS, etc., for the Toilet
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448, 8:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear. Tailored and Ready-made. Hosiery—Shirts.

W. DANZ
Jewellery — Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le beau magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

ZURICH

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Sämtliche MALERARBEITEN
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 13.

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 5.12.65
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

Zürcherisch Lehrerin mit heilpädogogischer Ausbildung erteilt Kindern Privatunterricht
FRAU BERTY ESSIG-WYSS
Hofwiesenstrasse 379 Zürich—Oerlikon
(Teacher)

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino Rex)
Das Haus für Geschenke
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveygreenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25280

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEKEA Rds.)
Phone 22487

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 23468

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	E	E	P		R	A	D	I	S	H		
A		R	I	V	U	L	E	T		U		
L	D		M	I	L	A	N		A	N		
K	I	T		P	E	N		A	L	T		
		N	O	Y	E	S		D	I	C	E	
A	M	B	E	R		M	I	S	E	R		
C	O	I	N		P	E	E	L	S			
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C	T		P	O	R	U	M		E	D		
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A	U	N	T		S	A	W	Y	E	R		

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout Gay Modern Café
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6207 and KERK STS. Phone No. 33-2004 JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
· DEPENDABLE GOODS ·
· UTMOST VALUES ·
· FRIENDLY SERVICE ·
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Dorothy Crankshaw
Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Telephone 22-7939
Enquiries: 42, Harvard Buildings, Joubert Street, Johannesburg.

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted, so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pittman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon-hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones, 33-3562 and 33-7120.
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

Fairhaven Private Hotel
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route.
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2505

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195, Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181, West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 2288

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia Phone F-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6527, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3795 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

MABEL CLAY PTY LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4253
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

By Irving Bacchus

Does your hobby work for a living? Scores of ingenious persons have created new fun by finding odd duties for their hobbies to perform.

Government employees from 19 states recently participated in a civil service hobby show in New York. Diran Chareban of Weehawken exhibited a collection of coat labels—sewed together as a lady's house coat, with hat to match.

Six hundred salt and pepper shakers comprise the collection of Mrs. Blanche McCue of Martins Ferry, Ohio. As assorted by Mrs. McCue, however, there is a colorful three-ring circus composed of shakers resembling clowns, trained seals, wild animals and other performers.

Another shaker shelf resembles a fruit stand and offers luscious-looking apples, bananas, pears and other fruits. Two additional divisions feature a nursery rhyme parade and peoples of all nations.

Toby jugs are favored by Movie Star Brenda Marshall, who has scores of these quaint articles in her collection. The versatile Tobys are called upon to serve as pitchers and match holders, and to hold plants and flowers.

Street car tokens collected by Charles R. Lamb of Portland, Oregon, have been enlisted to portray the patriotic spirit of '42. Mounted on elaborate backgrounds the tokens spell such slogans as "Keep 'Em Flying," and "Remember Pearl Harbor."

What can your hobby do? Paperweights, miniatures and figurines created added interest under glass domes and in glass-topped tables. Recessed cases adjoining fireplaces provide another opportunity for bibelots to show themselves. Mrs. Vernon Byers of Akron, Ohio, has more than 500 miniature elephants. The tiny pachyderms made of ebony, redwood, coconut wood, china and cloth enliven two corner cases.

Mirrored shelves display bottles and other colorful desiderata to unusual advantage. Does the space over your mantel need a new tenant? Throw up a group of brackets and let your favorite items pose!

The better half of hobbying is developing new angles so that your favorite diversion will never grow boresome.

Daily Anecdote

Building Good Will

Little attentions which usually cost us nothing are really priceless in that they demonstrate more than words our own character and the character of the organization we represent. Attention to minute details of politeness and courtesy over and above that which the customer ordinarily expects indicates a mental attitude of interest (on our part) which the customer appreciates instantly.

Gladstone, great British statesman, patronized one hatter exclusively for over 40 years.

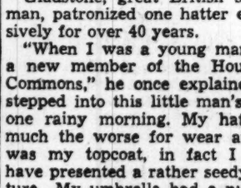
"When I was a young man and a new member of the House of Commons," he once explained, "I stepped into this little man's shop one rainy morning. My hat was much the worse for wear and so was my topcoat, in fact I must have presented a rather seedy picture. My umbrella had a number of rents in it—rather a beggar of an umbrella which I tried to hide in a corner.

"I purchased a new hat and, noting that the rain had ceased, reached for my umbrella. Imagine my surprise to find it rolled as neatly and as tightly as if it were the finest umbrella in all London—all the rents were skillfully hidden. That little hatter has been selling me hats and upon occasions rolling my umbrella ever since. There is character in a man, say I, who gracefully disguises the misfortunes of his fellowmen and unasked renders a little unexpected service."—Confederation Life Association.

War Bonds

What You Buy With Them

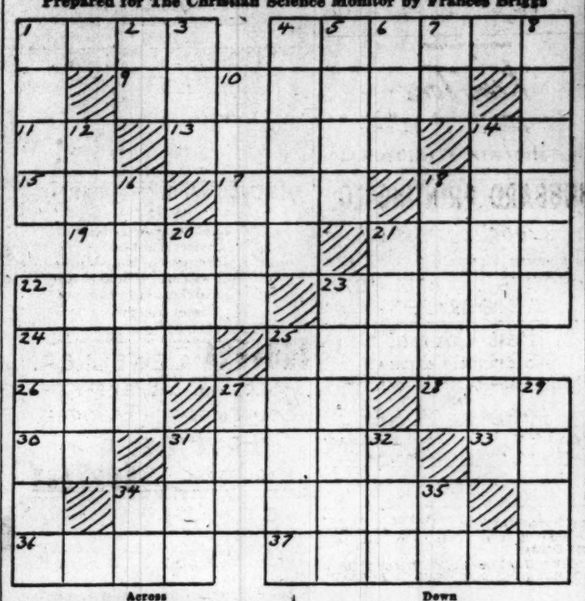
Down in the Solomon Islands, our Marines landed from convoy and troopship in Higgins' landing boats. These boats are specially constructed . . . with a shielded propeller to negotiate sand bars and shallow water. They are capacious, extremely buoyant and some have landing ramps so that tanks may roll out on the beach. They are powered by an internal



combustion engine and cost up to $12,000 each. You can help pay for these important factors in Marine operations with your regular purchase of War Bonds. If all of us invest at least 10 per cent of our income every payday, we will provide Uncle Sam with enough money to do the job. War costs money and this is your war.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"My lady" is asked to do what no more in "My Old Kentucky Home"?
4—Root of what plant is eaten raw as a relish?
9—What is a small stream or brook?
11—Lord (abbr.).
13—Contents of Verdi Museum are permanently housed in what city?
14—Article.
15—What was the small violin formerly used by dancing masters?
17—What is said to be the tongue of the mind?
18—High in pitch.
19—What English poet is author of "The Torch Bearers"?
21—What objects are used in game of parcheesi?
22—What fossil resin is used as a basis for a fine varnish?
23—What person might be described as "parsimonious"?
24—If someone sent you a morocota from Venezuela, it would be what?
25—Kinds of fruits are what?
26—Insect.
27—What is a floating leaf of a water plant?
28—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
30—What New England State lies between New York and Rhode Island (abbr.)?
31—What is a public meeting place for open discussion?
33—What ending denotes the past tense?
34—Who preceded James Monroe as President of United States?
36—Aurora Leigh is put into care of what relative?
37—Who is hero of a novel by Charles Felton Pidgin?

Down

1—If you go by shank's mare, you do what?
2—Who was first-born of Judah?
3—Who is hero of a Milne comedy?
4—Regulations are what?
5—What is Milne's first name?
6—What was Hans Christian Andersen's native land (abbr.)?
7—Neuter pronoun.
8—"The horn of the —— is heard on the hill."
10—What is a common European snake?
12—Who is a farmer in Scott's "Guy Mannering"?
14—Who is hero of Moliere's "Le Misanthrope"?
16—What is one of books of the Apocrypha?
18—What is an alleylike space in a store or train?
20—What is monetary unit of Japan?
21—What is singular of 21 Across?
22—Gum arabic is what?
23—Athena transformed hair of whom into snakes?
25—Scenes of "The Forty-Five Guardsmen" are laid in and about what city?
27—What is seed vessel of certain plants?
29—What is a month of Jewish year?
31—Obese.
32—What is a place in barn for stowing hay?
34—Symbol for manganese is what?
35—Where are the Shawangunk Mountains (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men.
ANON

"We'll Send the Money!"

Las Vegas, Nevada

"Speedy" was a popular messenger boy employed on the local magnesium project. A few weeks ago the youngster was sent to Southern California for an emergency operation. It was not long before this event that Speedy had sent all his savings to his mother in Los Angeles to pay some of the family bills. When Speedy's coworkers learned of his misfortune a collection was taken which amounted to $300.71. The money was placed in a locked metal container and dispatched to Speedy. The key to the box was sent in an air-mail letter with the following humorous note:

"We're sending you a little present and if you don't like it, return it to us and we'll send you the money for it."

Once Upon a Time

Before the war, America had half the world's rubber, one-third of its paved highways, and 78 per cent of its motor vehicles.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the* LORD *looketh on the heart.*—I SAM. 16:7

Associated Press

Family Pet Says Good-by

Carol Sims and her brother Paul bid good-by to their German shepherd Slivers just before he left Chicago on a special train with 36 other dogs for Fort Robinson, Neb., for sentry duty. Waiting to take Slivers to the train is Technical Corporal R. J. Mason.

In Lighter Vein

Deflated

He was one of those bores who will talk to fellow-passengers in trains. For an hour or more he had been telling tales of his business successes and wearying his companions with his conceit.

When the ticket inspector came into the carriage, the braggart did not stop talking—he merely handed a ticket to the collector.

The latter looked at it and said:—

"Where are you going sir?"

"Can't you read?" shouted the other. "You've got my ticket, haven't you?"

"I've got a ticket, certainly, sir," replied the collector, "but it's for a gold watch."—Tit-Bits.

Cautious

McTavish called at the head office of his bank and asked to see the general manager.

"Have you a card, sir?" he was asked.

"Aye, I have that," replied McTavish, "but first let me see if your hands are clean."—Tit-Bits.

NEWS ITEM— RADIO STATIONS PUT ON DRIVE TO BOOST SALE OF WAR BONDS.

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RADIO STATION
I KEEP TELLING HIM HE'S GOT TO BUY A BIGGER BOND IF HE WANTS A PICTURE OF KATE SMITH
BUY A WAR BOND
DARLING, I NEED $1.45 MORE FOR MY BOND AND A PICTURE OF VICTOR MATURE
NOTHING DOING!
I'LL GIVE YOU MONEY FOR 2 BONDS IF YOU'LL GET A PICTURE OF MARLENE DIETRICH
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Bunch of Commandos*

By LE PELLEY

YOU'RE SURE SOMEONE'S COMING?
WHY ARGUE? I'm GOING OUT THE WAY I CAME IN!
SOMEONE'S COMING ALL RIGHT
GOOD NIGHT— THE DOOR MUST HAVE LOCKED WHEN IT SHUT!!!
WE CAN'T GET OUT!!! NOW WHAT?
I DON'T KNOW... OH.. WAIT A MINUTE... LET'S TAKE ONE OF THOSE SACKS AND CAPTURE HIM WITH IT!
I'LL THROW IT OVER HIS HEAD WHEN HE COMES IN!!
I HOPE HE'S NOT TOO UNSOCIABLE!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not That I Mind a Bone Now and Then*

By RODGERS

Everybody seems to be pretty busy with one thing or another at our house these days-
The Boss's father is working on civilian defense, his mother helps the Red Cross-
Sarah is saving waste fat for the government and the Boss is collecting scrap metal—
Shucks—I wish there was something I could get my teeth into—
And I don't mean just a bone either!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Could Happen Here*

By THE HAGERS

The Japanese duckling said, "Oh, Please, Mr. Waddles, I not know
My father he make maps, and plan To send them over to Japan."
"That's not your fault, my dear. You see. Said I, "you can grow up and be
ICE CREAM SODAS CANDY
A voting citizen, and show You're loyal, true, and free, you know."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Opportunity for Interpreters

In the news that Professor Commager will lecture on American history at Cambridge University this winter is contained evidence of the more substantial interest this subject is enjoying in Britain. Professor Nevins has just returned from a similar mission to Oxford, and the two Columbia men have collaborated in a short history, "America, the Story of a Free People," designed to meet the new British demand for more information about the United States.

It is interesting that Britain, which has abounded in historians—who are in their way interpreters of one people to another—has had so few who have specialized on the United States. We can only assume there has been little public reception for such work.

Much the same has been true of English history among Americans, not corrected by the availability of even such a classic as Greene's Shorter History, which has the recommendation of relating the development of the British people and not merely, as so many books, the story of England's kings.

Scholars, such as President Conant of Harvard, have brought out the fact that American democracy had its genesis in the sixteenth-century English insistence that some of the Christian ideals about freedom of worship be extended to politics; others have noted how much the American Constitution draws from Locke and other British thinkers; but it is safe to say the bulk of peoples in both lands hardly realized that the paths which separated at Concord had in time come to run nearly parallel in their democratic objective.

This was nearly a tragedy, for when the foe of human liberty arose there were many in America and some in Britain who could not comprehend it was a common enemy. It was only after the aggressor made it plain that no matter how different Americans and Britons seemed to each other, they both looked alike to him, that they became allies.

The Boston Globe, discussing a recent essay, "Common Ideals," by George Macaulay Trevelyan, notes that the title is taken from a letter written by Ambassador Winant: "Selfish interests may hold nations together in temporary alliance, but common ideals are necessary to create the basis of lasting friendship between nations."

That is a sound thought. But to it, as grim experience appears to show, must be added the idea that the nations having common ideals must be sufficiently acquainted with one another to understand clearly that they enjoy this commonalty and that their national security rests in it.

The exchange of teachers, the frequent goings and comings of writers, such as the current visit of our Mr. Strout, and the closing of the gap in history since 1776 are all proper steps in this constructive direction.

Branch Lines Go to War

The war, which brought about so many alterations in the Nation's normal life, has wrought still another change. in many sections those rusting relics of an earlier day, the branch-line railroads, many now abandoned, are being turned into needed scrap.

There was a time when these metal boughs of America's spreading railroad tree flourished luxuriantly, bearing rich fruit in towns and hamlets. In the day of the dirt road, when the telephone was still an awe-inspiring curiosity, and the populace was largely dependent on the original horse power, they not only carried food and clothing to those far removed from mainline roads, but made available quick, convenient transportation. The branch-line road was literally the life-line of a thousand inland towns.

The internal combustion engine, however, brought motor trucks to take the place of freight cars, while sedans superseded passenger coaches with the result that many branch lines—kept in service at the insistence of State railway commissions—have long been operating at a loss. Now, the need of steel apparently is responsible for a change in the attitude of official groups.

After playing so important a part in the making of America, these pioneer railways are now helping to defend it.

Britons have discovered Indiana tomato juice, which makes it a bit harder to get, but so far, unfortunately, no one else has taken the slightest interest in New England's ubiquitous stewed squash.

Language and the Law

If not world-shaking, still of world-wide interest—since Welshmen, like the more numerous Irish and Scots, are everywhere to be found—is the report from London that an act in force since the days of Henry VIII has been repealed. This act provided that English should be spoken in Welsh courts of law, and is reported to have caused much dissatisfaction in Wales. Its repeal by the House of Commons was a concession to Welsh nationalists but, says the dispatch from London, "It is unlikely the government will make any further concessions."

That statement may prove debatable but it at least indicates a belief in London that much has been granted in this repeal. Possibly that is a fact. When one considers what a really literate lawyer can do with the most simple case even when stating it in the English tongue, one is almost afraid to think what may happen when lawyers offer their briefs in the language of that famous Welsh book, "Yn y Llyvyr hwn" or the later and greater "Drych y Prif Oesoedd."

For Small Business

Donald Nelson has proposed that a War Liabilities Adjustment Bureau be set up to help small businessmen caught in the dislocations of war. Apparently this is intended as something more than another addition to the agencies which have been trying, with meager results, to ease this trouble. Mr. Nelson is aiming particularly at forestalling postwar hardships.

The small American businessman has organizations that frequently bring his plight to public notice, the Senate has a special committee just to hear his complaints, and the Smaller War Plants Corporation has a revolving fund of $150,000,000 with which to help him convert to war production and to obtain orders. Yet for many a "little fellow" a very serious problem persists. He is tossed a scant bone in the way of sub-contracts, he is elbowed in his quest for raw materials for civilian production, and, as Elmer Davis says, he can't even get solid information on what is coming next. In some ways, he is the "forgotten man" of 1942.

It had been too generally assumed that the saturation of war orders from the top would eventually seep down to him, as it did in England. But unless he has a plant in some acutely overloaded line this has not been the fact. American industry emphasizes vast, assembly-line methods. The organization for obtaining raw materials, manufacture, inspection and delivery are all pointed that way. Moreover, in America, unlike Britain, there has not been the need for protective dispersal of work that doubtless gave some impetus to the "bits and pieces" plan.

This is not to say that more can't be done with sub-contracts. Too, it would seem that the War Production Board and the ordnance and supply departments of the services could now break their orders into smaller parcels, a step they couldn't take in the earlier stages of the armament program because of the relatively limited size and experience of the procurement staffs. Pooling of the resources of several small plants is an answer that has not been sufficiently pursued.

But in the end, the immediate problem is too complex for any simple governmental solution.

The Government can start planning now to smooth postwar adjustments. It can set up the machinery to see the small business man is not squeezed after the war by larger competitors who stayed in business. It can protect him in the matter of priorities on the new equipment he will need. It can provide loans, where needed, for the restoring of facilities.

Such are among the purposes that Donald Nelson envisions in his suggestion that Congress establish the liabilities adjustment bureau. It's a good proposal, and one that should be acted upon soon. Small business is the economic backbone of the Nation. Moreover, it is the acorn from which the great industries burgeon.

We are fond of concerts in the city, but what we started to say was that the music (courtesy J. Caesar Petrillo) of the wind in the pines on a hilltop these Indian summer week ends has a quality all its own.

One way to restore the old swimming hole of boyhood days would be to drag out all the old automobile bodies, hot-water tanks, and rusty spring-tooth harrows in the interests of the scrap campaign.

So Says Hermann

The Unconquerables

Hollanders Escape in Nazi Seaplane

Life under the Nazis was becoming unbearable for Piet, Jan, and Klass, three bold young Hollanders, and they continually talked of escape. For Jan, who could fly, every unguarded airplane was a temptation. Once they had spotted such a plane and laid plans to fly it to Britain, only to discover that two other Netherlanders had escaped in it while they were plotting.

Then, one eventful day, they spied a seaplane moored at a tiny coastal harbor. Jan had never handled that type but was willing to try. Stealthily, and with friends helping, they collected and hid their supplies. Patiently they waited for clear weather and the vital westerly wind. Quietly, under cover of darkness one night, they rowed to the plane in a rubber dinghy, and climbed gingerly aboard to await daybreak when German planes would be flying and their ship less noticeable.

At 6:30 they started the motors. Came a harrowing moment when the starboard engine sputtered. Then, with both engines humming perfectly, they roared to a quick take-off and zoomed over the coastline—amid a hail of German anti-aircraft bullets.

Nearing Britain in their swastika-marked craft, they were greeted by more anti-aircraft fire, this time from an English coastal gun, but a Netherlands flag and three very civilian-looking hats waved from the window stopped the shooting. Landing was not easy and after three heavy bounces the ship pitched over. All piled into the tail, however, and righted the craft with their weight. Then they drove the plane to shore and a hearty welcome by British coast guards. Piet, Jan, and Klass are now working and fighting for Holland.

Their escape was typical of many. One Nazi twin-engined plane, which managed to land at a Suffolk airfield despite three Hurricanes in roaring pursuit, was found to contain two Hollanders, one who subsequently became pilot officer with the Royal Air Force, another who went to work with the Netherlands Government-in-Exile. Until the Nazis made air-borne escape virtually impossible by quadrupling their guard over parked planes and removing vital engine parts at night, many a Netherlander braved both Nazi and British ack-ack and pursuit-plane fire in a dash across the North Sea to freedom.

Just Like "South Bend Junction"

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

This is the story of how Private McNab and Corporal Schmaltz discovered Britain. They did so, though they had no idea of the fact, through the intervention of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander in the European war theater. . . .

The United States convoy came into the British harbor one frolicsome spring day with rain in one quarter and sunshine in another.

There were queer little railway trains on shore and yells of greeting from the docks in queer idiom.

"You can understand what they say," said Private McNab wonderingly, "but they don't say it right."

Private McNab had come to Europe to fight Germans. Instead of that after some months of intensive training he found himself with Corporal Schmaltz and forty-eight others in the anti-aircraft group occupying three Nissen huts, between rows of trees, two and a half miles from an undisclosed hamlet in England, too small even to have a poolroom, let alone a cinema.

"It's the first cemetery I ever saw with traffic lights," said Private McNab, referring to the sleepy village.

* * *

Came the day when he and Corporal Schmaltz got their first look at London. If he had been in North Ireland he would have headed automatically for Belfast, and in Scotland for Glasgow, or Edinburgh. On the train a nice old man who must have waited a half hour for his seat, insisted on giving it to McNab, while a Tommy deprecatingly handed over a sandwich to Schmaltz. The Americans were startled by the friendly community-sense that filled the third-class carriage, and they were a little embarrassed at the cordiality. Then they forgot all about it debating whether you could like German individuals and still fight Nazis. Schmaltz had ideas on that.

London produced two immediate impressions—both wrong. They decided reports of bomb damage were grossly exaggerated. And they concluded stories of shortages were just as false, judging by shop windows. They did not realize that the carefully cleared sites had once held buildings, or that façades by which flowed matter-of-fact traffic were mere shells. As to the shops when Private McNab tried to buy socks and found he lacked "coupons" and Corporal Schmaltz tried to operate a candy-vending machine in the Underground and found it plugged for the duration, a dim conception of the true facts began to dawn.

* * *

A thousand British homes would have welcomed them but like practically all American soldiers just released, they preferred to gawk through London, looking at bobbies, back-chatting with flower-girls, dodging double-deck busses on the left side, and finally groping through a blackout with eerie crowds moving all around them. When they found their way into a news-reel theater they had to adjust their eyes to the relative brightness of the hall, instead of the other way round as in America.

Ultimately they slept at a Red Cross hotel and returned home lonelier than ever.

"I got money, but I can't buy nothing!" said Private McNab, summing it up.

Most American soldiers over here are kept too busy drilling to grow morose from boredom, but General Eisenhower is well aware of the loneliness of isolated posts. Practically every American in Britain is eager for a second front, the quicker the better, as a start toward home. Meanwhile a means has been devised to relieve monotony in some cases while strengthening Anglo-American solidarity.

That brings us to the second part of this story.

* * *

In desperation one day Private McNab signed up on the camp bulletin board. This was an important step. It meant that he held himself ready to accept a week-end village invitation to a meal. Little has been written so far of this particular social experiment, but General Eisenhower declares it is a success, where tried, and may be extended all over Britain. It is warmly seconded by the British Ministry of Information which checks on British hosts.

Came Sunday and the mess sergeant lined up the half-doubtful doughboys and passed out to each a can of "C Rations," as the theoretical equivalent of the meal they were to miss.

The army truck took the guests to the village.

Private McNab looked up at his blind date, fearful that it meant tea and a bun with some maiden aunt.

Instead, he found himself in a little flower-bordered home with a couple who, in a quiet way, would have gladly starved for a week to make him welcome. Their own son was killed at Dunkirk. A robust girl in a uniform, who turned out to be a daughter on leave, offered to play phonograph records.

All of a sudden, without knowing quite how it came about, Private McNab turned into Vic McNab who babbled about South Bend Junction and his swell father and mother, and his swell dog named Patsy, and about high-school football: "Say, did you ever see American football? It's like this. . . ."

The hosts were all curiosity when Vic produced that cylinder of Ration C. Ration C normally consists of three cans, but since this initial visit was for only one meal, the can of stew, and the can of excellent meat loaf were not along, but the third can was. This held:

- 5 milk biscuit ("dog biscuit" to doughboys).
- 3 tablespoonfuls of soluble coffee.
- 3 lumps of sugar.
- 3 pieces of hard candy.
- 1 ounce of chocolate.

It wasn't much one way, but in another it was a whole lot, because it was a gift from Private McNab, and from the American Army, and behind them, unseen, from the American nation in appreciation to the quiet English family for what it was doing to one of its boys.

* * *

General Eisenhower says that some of the men who get back from visits like this won't tell the others the name of their hosts for fear of poaching. It is a high compliment in its way.

Private McNab put the whole matter to Corporal Schmaltz next day.

"You see you gotta know these English, like I do," he observed wisely. "They are kinda quiet at first but if you wait a bit, no kid', they're just folks."

"No kid'?" said Corporal Schmaltz.

"Like South Bend Junction," said Private McNab.

You know what that means.

North . . South . . East . . West

Trolley, Train and Bus

By Frank L. Perrin

An army of suburbanites, men, women, boys and girls, has enlisted, apparently for the duration, in the phalanx of commuters. The experience, hardly voluntary, is proving profitable, and gives promise of being a happy one. We will, of necessity, increase the circumference of our excursions, now limited, as longer day-coach journeys and longer bus trips carry us to destinations which we once imagined were reached only by parlor cars and upholstered sleepers. Solid trains made up of comfortable chair cars, and lines of high-powered busses, reveal to the traveler wayside beauties and busy scenes formerly unnoticed and unappreciated.

But more important than this is the persuasive impulse that leads, not of necessity, but by the law of propinquity, to a better understanding and greater respect for and by the average citizen thrown into closer contact with his neighbor. This modern plan which contemplates the "sharing of the cars" among the haves and the have-nots is more idealistic than practical. Gradually it will become apparent that there are not enough cars to share more than occasionally. Public conveyances of one kind or another must bear the ever increasing burden imposed by cheerful commuters in city, town, and country. The American walker will always be one of a diminishing minority so long as wheeled vehicles, sleighs, skis, or roller skates are obtainable.

* * *

Travelers by rail are the grateful beneficiaries of that considerate treatment accorded by the graduates of the new school established by the carriers sometime during the lean years of railroading. The retired alumni of the older school, who earned their stripes in the period when the holders of annual or trip passes appropriated the available selected spaces aboard, assumed a none too courteous attitude toward the contributor to the roads' revenues. With the sudden increase in automobile travel and the outlawing of the pass system, the boys in blue began to greet with actual welcome those who found it more convenient or necessary to ride with them.

These new recruits to the order of greeters have ambitious rivals for public honors in the corps of bus drivers on interurban, urban, and cross-country routes. With rare exceptions these men are considerate of the comfort and safety of their patrons.

Those of us who may be inclined to censure others whom we would hold responsible for the shortage of the vehicles upon which we have come to depend should recall, or be reminded, that our forebears endured, cheerfully or of necessity, inconveniences and hardships far greater and more onerous than those imposed upon this generation. A journey of twenty miles in a day was the average accomplishment of a farm team hitched to a lumber wagon or a bobsled. Today that distance is covered in less than an hour.

* * *

It is easy, even for this writer, to recall the thrice-weekly passing of the stage and mail coach on its way to and from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and St. Paul, Minnesota. There were no railroads in Northern Wisconsin in those days. River and lake steamboats carried grain and flour south, returning with stocks of merchandise for the pioneer stores. One of the drivers who made regular stage trips between Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and St. Paul was Jeremiah M. Rusk, rugged and courageous trail-blazer, who afterwards became Governor of Wisconsin, and later Commissioner of Agriculture under President Benjamin Harrison.

A quarter of a mile from where we youngsters played or worked was the barn where the stage coaches stopped to be supplied with fresh horses for the next twelve-mile lap to Hudson. "Uncle Jerry" was a picturesque character even in these days. His long beard, which afterward became snow-white, was, beside his great size, his distinguishing feature. He spoke, without apology, the language of the frontiersman.

It might be profitable for many of those who fret because of imposed rules to retrace, if possible, the roads, axle-deep in mud, through freshet-swollen fords, and up and over hills and through dense forests. Those who blazed and guarded the trails leading into the then new West knew nothing of the air-conditioned cars and busses which we possess and enjoy.

For the duration, let us all go along together, uncomplaining, courageous, obedient. Part of the work we must do comes to us daily and hourly.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Pensions Can Wait

Figures released by the Social Security Board show that of the 825,000 men over 65 who are now eligible to quit work and live on Federal pension, 585,000 have deferred acceptance of pensions and are sticking to their jobs. Not only that, but 24,000 men over 65, who were on the pension rolls before Pearl Harbor, have dropped off, going back to work.

Hats off to the older gentlemen! They are heroes at home.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin

The Governing Power

What is saving? Our institutions, says an American; the British Constitution, says an Englishman; the civilizing mission of France, says a Frenchman. But Plato and the sages, when they are asked what is saving, answer: "To love righteousness, and to be convinced of the unprofitableness of iniquity." And Isaiah and the prophets, when they are asked the same question, answer to just the same effect: that what is saving is to "order one's conversation right"; to "cease to do evil"; to "delight in the law of the Eternal," and "to make one's study in it all day long." . . .

The New Testament tells us how righteousness is composed. In England and America we have been brought up in familiarity with the New Testament. . . . A score of texts offer themselves in a moment. Here is one which will serve very well: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are elevated, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are amiable, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise; have these in your mind, let your thoughts run upon these." That is what both Plato and the prophets mean by loving righteousness, and making one's study in the law of the Eternal.

Now the matters just enumerated do not come much into the heads of most of us, I suppose, when we are thinking of politics. . . . And because these matters are what do really govern politics and save or destroy States, Socrates maintained that in his time he and a few philosophers, who alone kept insisting on the good of righteousness and the unprofitableness of iniquity, were the only real politicians then living.—From "Discourses in America," by MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months.$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 636 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Hyade Building, 66 Faubourg St. Honoré.
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EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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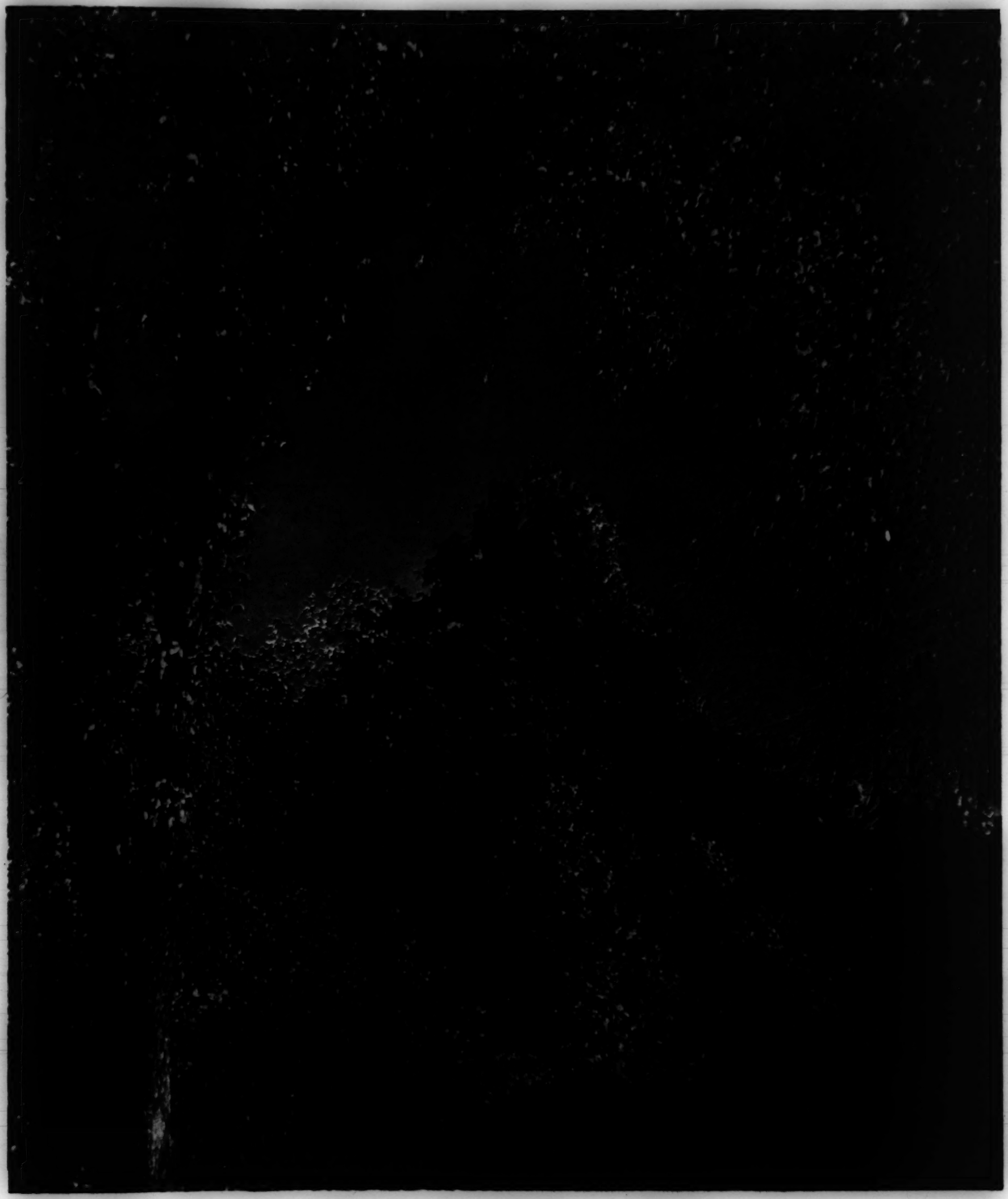
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, OCTOBER 10, 1942*



When Autumn Paints the Countryside • Page Four Ethel K. Sherburne

HENRY J. KAISER . . . . . *Words and Pictures by Don Freeman* . . . . . Page Eight

We Need China's Help

By Richard J. Walsh

Editor of Asia Magazine

CHINESE CONTINUE ACTION IN BURMA

The Soldiers Harass Japanese With Guerilla Tactics

USING MOSTLY PRIMITIVE METHODS, NATIVES LIKE THESE BUILT THE BURMA ROAD

The Incredible, Ladder-Like Highway (Center) That Runs Over a Steep Mountain Ridge, Through Burma to Chungking

Here follows the third of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Oct. 2, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Oct. 4 and 7, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

OCTOBER 10 IS DOUBLE TEN, the tenth day of the tenth month, when the Chinese celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Last year we Americans celebrated it too. China was well along in the fifth year of her noble and costly resistance to Japan's aggression. Chinese armies had just won another great victory at Changsha. We had not yet repealed our neutrality act. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had lately remarked politely but publicly that he hoped Americans would not again be duped by Japanese trickery. We were making a great drive to raise money for relief of the suffering in China, and our slogan was "China needs our help."

This year we shall again celebrate Double-Ten with our Chinese allies. But this year our slogan ought to be "We need China's help."

Most of us are no longer in a mood of Anglo-Saxon superiority. Rather in a mood of practical humility, let us look at the ways in which we need China's help.

We need China in order to beat Japan. We need China's vast manpower, courage, tenacity and military skill on our side. We need Chinese soil from which to embark upon our final attack upon Japan. Specifically and sooner, we need Chinese airfields from which to fly the planes that will bomb Japan. In gallant attacks the Chinese have lately driven the Japanese out of the three great airfields in Chekiang province, from which American bombers could reach Tokyo. And we need vast spaces and friendly shores from which to launch thousands of bombers and a great sea-borne invasion of Japan.

Second, and immediately, we need China's help in solving the problem of India. Our British ally is baffled by the challenge of Indian nationalism. Gandhi and Nehru and Azad, the Hindus and the Muslims and the untouchables, the technique of rousing a spirit of fierce resistance in a people long trained in ways of nonviolence—these are rather too much for the Western mind to understand. The Chinese understand. They are deeply aware not only of their kinship to the people of India, but also of the necessity that India be held if China is not to be cut off entirely from her allies. The Chinese can help us solve the problem of India, they can guide Britain and the Indians and ourselves in dealing with what may be the crucial question of the war.

And, finally, when this war has been won, as it will assuredly be, we shall sorely need China's help at the peace table. All the worries of the world will be strewn upon that peace table. Twenty-four years ago, Americans and Englishmen and Frenchmen—and yes, there was an Italian, too—tried to cope with fewer issues than we shall have this time. We know what a mess they made of it. Now let us use the ripe wisdom of the oldest and most civilized and most experienced of the world's peoples.

In their 4,000 years the Chinese have tried everything at least once. They have tried feudalism and monarchy, they have tried fascism, totalitarianism all complete—that was two centuries before the Christian era. One thousand years before Franklin D. Roosevelt they tried a New Deal, with a public works program and an agricultural adjustment act and an effort to redistribute wealth. Early in the present century they had a philosopher of the World Commonwealth and a well-laid plan for a new world order. Yes, they had tried or thought of everything, always retaining their essential basic democracy. So they have the advantage of us, in tested knowledge of the springs of political action and world relationships, all well recorded through 4,000 years of history. We have had 150 years. The British have had, shall we say, 400? Is it not the part of prudence to benefit in the making of the peace by what the Chinese have learned in 10 or 20 times as many years as we have had?

So in all these ways we need China's help. What are we doing to get it, to deserve it?

First let us face the blunt fact that thus far China herself is worse off, in a military sense, because of our entry into the war. So far we—her western allies—have done her more harm than good.

We lost the Philippines, a great base formerly friendly to China, now an enemy base. We lost Hong Kong and Singapore, we lost control of the sea lanes along the China coast, from which in spite of the Japanese blockade bold Chinese junks could formerly run arms and supplies to their armies inland.

We lost Malaya and the Dutch East Indies and other regions where there are 6,000,000 Chinese—those loyal overseas Chinese who used to send millions of their dollars and immense supplies to support the Chinese armies in their ancestral country.

Worst of all, we lost Burma. We lost the port of Rangoon and the access to that incredible Burma Road which the Chinese had built across the mountains with toil and blood. Over that road the Chinese had been getting practically all of their guns, trucks, gas, machines, and medical supplies, and it was over that road that they hoped to get the planes that never came.

Relying on the Burma Road as her lifeline, China long ago offered to take a share in the defense of the approaches through Burma. Her plans were rejected and later the army which she offered was held up at the border for many weeks. Chiang Kai-shek sent his best divisions, which were at last admitted to Burma to fight beside their allies, but it was too late. Those magnificent Chinese divisions were cut to pieces in the course of the British retreat, and their general, one of Chiang's best generals, died of wounds. Some of the Chinese troops withdrew up the Burma Road, others into India, and some are still there fighting guerilla warfare. But Burma is lost and the Burma Road carries no more supplies into China. There are piled up now in India vast stores that started for China and never got there.

Another way in which China is worse off because we entered the war is that planes which we might have sent her have gone to other fronts. True, we had not sent any planes to China before Pearl Harbor, except that we had sold her 100 planes—the ones the Flying Tigers used. All China's pleadings had not brought any more. But it seems probable that we would have sent more if we had remained neutral. Once we were in the war, the urgencies of the fronts in the South Pacific and Australia, in the Near East and in India and in Britain made constant demands upon our output. Some of the planes intended for China have been held up in India, and some which actually reached China were flown back to join in the defense of Egypt—and of course India

(Continued on page 15)

NEW SOLDIERS READY TO START THEIR ARMY SERVICE AT THE FORT DEVENS, MASS., RECRUIT RECEPTION CENTER
Some of These Men Might Well Have Sought Deferment Until Assured of Protection for Dependents

[illegible]

By Helen [illegible]

IT WAS EVENING and the men seeking draft deferments were gathering in a chair-filled anteroom. Although the weather was oppressive, many of the men wore coats and ties. They had brought with them as witnesses, wives, mothers, sisters and other relatives. For the most part everyone appeared at ease, but in the chair beside me sat a restless youth, whom I judged to be of south-European stock.

"The Board will help you with your difficulties," I ventured.

"Yeah?" he responded. "I want to get someone to take care of my wife. She's handicapped and can't do any housework. I do all the chores, nights. It's pretty tough on her having me go, but somehow I want to take a shot at Hitler. Fight my own kin, maybe, where my people were born; but it's got to be done."

"War is foolishness," commented an Irishman. "But necessary," he amended, "when gangsters try to rule the world."

"Wars have their uses," intervened a Chinese. "Granted, they destroy what civilization builds, but they burn up a lot, too, of what civilization ought never to have built. Imperialism and color discriminations are doomed right now."

The only Negro in the room tossed his thought into the ring. "The way I reckon is this: We colored people haven't all the justice we deserve, but we'd be a lot worse off if the Nazis established their 'new order.'"

At this juncture the chairman of the Board appeared at the top of the staircase, looked us over and beckoned me to go into the audience room. There I found the members and the supervisor of office work seated around a table, in front of them the case histories of the men who were to appear. I tried to adjust myself quickly to this phase of the proceedings, but my attention was still held by the conversation outside.

"A *thinking* army," I concluded. "An army that hates war, but can 'take it' to prevent something worse and will go into inferno without fife or drum."

I awoke to my surroundings. A prospective draftee together with two male witnesses was being sworn in.

"Well, friends, what's your trouble?" asked the chairman.

The older man took the floor. "It's this way," he explained. "These two boys are my sister's sons and I know them, which, naturally, you don't. You've left Pat home to take care of his old mother and are sending Joe to war. Now that's against their natures. Turn 'em the other way about and let Joe care for his ma. He isn't a soldier. He's steady and dutiful. But Pat, he's wild, a regular fighter; never could keep a job nor take orders. He's the man for the army."

The five Board members exchanged glances but retained their gravity.

"Well, Pat," said one of them, "despite what seems to be your uncle's contrary opinion, a soldier's life is chiefly obeying orders and sticking to his job. Can you do it?"

"Sure," asserted Pat. "I guess the army's worth sticking to."

"And, Joe, can you take care of your mother?"

"I earn $28 a week in the Navy Yard," replied Joe. "We'll make out. We get on fine."

"Your uncle seems to have had a good idea," laughed the chairman. "Well, go home and we'll let you know."

The next arrivals, husband and wife, were Greeks. They asked a three-weeks deferment on the ground of imminent parenthood, and business adjustments.

"I earn $40 a week as a coffee roaster," said the man. "All I want is to keep on working till my wife can go back to her job. She gets a good wage operating a comptometer and her sister's willing to look after the baby with her own kids."

"You and your wife must have had a pretty nice income," remarked the chairman. "About $80 a week."

"That's right," admitted the husband, "but we've been providing for five relatives. With the help of the government allowances my wife will take care of two of them and I've made provision for the other three. I'm in 1-A; I didn't claim dependents."

"Have you money in the bank?"

"I did have $900 in one bank and $900 in another. That's the money I've turned over to the relatives I support, my mother, grandmother and aunt."

"I guess you're a pretty good citizen," the chairman commented. "I think you ought to be in class 3-A" (indefinitely deferred).

"No, Sir; I choose to do my part. But I need three weeks beyond the regular induction date to finish arranging my affairs and perhaps see my kid."

"Granted," said the Board in one voice.

The wages paid to competent workers of the Lower East Side are liberal. Truck drivers, railroad dispatchers, furriers, lithographers, ship fitters, welders, skilled machinists and mechanics receive from $40 to $100 a week. In clerical jobs and as machine operators women receive from $25 to $40 a week. Surprising, however, are the responsibilities these families assume. Two, five, even seven dependents may share the income. In view of these conditions, the phrase, "deferments to preserve the structure of the family" takes on significance.

Wives in good health are usually wage earners. It is, indeed, because of the recognized importance of their contribution to the family budget that maternity so often throws a monkey wrench into the economics of the family when it occurs at the same time that induction reduces the husband's earning power. Young couples usually start married life with a few debts. They furnish their flats with purchases made on the installment plan; and the engagement ring frequently is bought on this basis. Such matters may require considerable manipulation before a man feels that he has been loyal to his family at the time of shouldering his duties as a patriot. He is in most cases held back only by his sense of total responsibility. There is little defeatism in these men. They face their difficulties and do their best to solve them. A defeatist attitude would lead them to throw up their hands, abandon their civilian problems and proceed to camp with no worries and a clean slate.

This hearing for deferments was held before Selective Service Board-1, the largest in New York City. It is true that the selectees of any one Board characterize only a small fraction of the enlisted manpower, but those studied in this article are representative of certain important elements in the American temperament. They are products of our famous melting pot; and a large number are skilled workers to whom civilian life has given substantial rewards while at the same time shaping their characters by heavy responsibilities.

Selective Service Board-1 conducts its activities on the top floor of the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library, at 33 East Broadway, and it serves a far-flung neighborhood. Within its province are included Chinatown, with a population of 12,000; an Italian colony of equal size; and the housing development called Knickerbocker Village, which shelters approximately 4,000 tenants of almost every national and racial derivation. Closely compressed business buildings and tenements have contributed many complexions and temperaments to the single cause. Contrasting with the substantial citizens of the quarter have

(Continued on page 13)

U. S. Army Signal Corps, Staff

NO SQUARE PEGS WANTED FOR ROUND HOLES
These Men Entraining (Above) Appear Pleased with Their Prospects, While Others (Left) Await Interviews As to Their Talents and Inclinations

Xanthophyll and Ca

By Henricks Hodge

YELLOW OF THE BEECH

THE FLAME OF SUMAC Henricks Hodge

A NEW ENGLAND CHURCH IN OCTOBER

AUTUMN FIRE has enveloped the northern countryside. It started but a month ago wherever the first early frosts occurred—beside ponds and lakes, in the swamplands, and on the lowlands. For tinder it used the maples—first the silvery-shafted red maples—whose serrate leaves flamed up bright red, a blazing announcement of the spectacle to follow. Like wildfire the flames, jumping all barriers, have raced to the high lands—down country roads into villages, towns, and even cities. Hardly a tree remains untouched by this kindling fire and hardly a person remains unimpressed, for we are again witnessing the glorious pageantry of autumn.

Nowhere else on this earth—not even in the tropics—and at no other time of year do so many brilliant colors run so rampant, seemingly helter-skelter, yet when we look at New England's hillsides there is not a single clash of pigment or hue. Bright oranges, yellows, and glaring reds intermingle in a startling harmony that is punctuated by the deep greens of the interpolated conifers — white pines, spruces, and hemlocks. All hues may be combined in a single leaf or, on the other hand, may be limited to as many trees.

* * *

But like women certain trees prefer—or perhaps look best in—certain colors and in the patchwork quilt that is the landscape it is often easy enough to pick the kind of tree from the kind of color it wears. Show-offs are the maples which go in for the brightest hues. Most intense flames are the leaves of the red maples; sugar maples prefer the richness of orange, while the shrubby striped maple of our more northern woods always sports yellow. Other woody species are just as selective but a great majority—most nut trees (beech, chestnut, hickory, and walnut), elms, poplars, witch-hazel, birches, and willows—seem to like the popular, golden-yellow dress. However, accenting what might otherwise be monotonous are the orange shades of the sassafras, the scarlet compound leaves of sumac and woodbine, the deep reds of the blueberry and huckleberry thickets, and the quieter, ruddy-brown hues of the latecomers, the dowager oaks.

All autumnal hues result from blends of primary pigments—the red of anthocyanin, the yellows of carotin and xanthophyll—contained in the leaf itself. Members of this pigment trio are common enough for they color many a familiar object. Anthocyanin, for instance, accounts for the bright hues of dozens of garden flowers and is the red of the apple, the beet, and the radish; carotin gives carrots (from which it derives its name), pumpkins, and butter their rich yellow color; while paler xanthophyll (a close chemical relative of carotin) is even found in such animal products as canary feathers and yolks of eggs.

Unlike carotin and xanthophyll, which are permanent fixtures in all green leaves, anthocyanin appears late in the season. It is further unlike in being contained in the sap. When, late in the summer and at the base of the leaf stalk, a tiny dead layer of cells starts to cut the leaf from the twig, a reservoir of very sugary sap is trapped in the leafy organ. Under the influence of fall sunlight and mildly frosty nights, red-colored anthocyanin is produced from the sugar.

* * *

Xanthophyll and carotin, on the other hand, are present throughout the whole growing season just as is the universal green of chlorophyll, the best known of all plant pigments. Like synthesizer chlorophyll, the yellow pigments are contained in microscopic sacs—called plastids—enclosed in great numbers in the larger unit that is the plant cell. In fact, all three pigments are combined in the same plastid package but so intense is the green of the chlorophyll that lighter colored carotin and xanthophyll are wholly obscured—serving only to brighten what would otherwise be a deeper, dark green color. Unlike chlorophyll, whose function as a synthesizer of food is well known, the purpose of the bright colored pigments is still a mystery, although it is believed by some plant physiologists that the pigments may function as light-filters which serve to protect chlorophyll against too rapid destruction from strong illumination.

However that may be, when summer exits, holding open the door for fall to enter, the green pigment begins to deteriorate, due partly to a shorter period of daylight and partly to the action of concomitant light frosts. Only then are the yellow colors released to our view—no longer are their hues "hidden under the bushel" which is chlorophyll. Then, these two may join anthocyanin in the task of spreading the riotous cloak of autumn. Depending upon the season, the weather, the species of tree involved, and the relative proportions of the three pigments concerned, just about every conceivable color combination is possible.

Gayle Waldrop

EARLY FALL ASPENS • ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST • COLORADO

Odyssey in F Sharp

By Janet Mabie

ALL THAT young Israel Baline ever really yearned for in the beginning was to be able to buy his mother a shiny oak rocking chair, and to find a steady job at $25 a week, sufficient for his simple needs. A shy, self-effacing sort of person, never would he have been presumptuous enough to ask that life let him become one of the world's great writers of popular songs about the every-day thoughts and longings that tug at the universal heartstrings. But then, life has a strange way of rewarding those children of earth touched with true humility.

Perhaps you never heard of Israel Baline, but Irving Berlin would sound familiar. Irving Berlin was Israel Baline in 1892 when he was four years old, and came to the United States from Siberia. Perhaps, during the World War, with millions of others you hummed a ticklesome little song about "Oh! How I hate to get up in the morning!" by the Irving Berlin who was an infantry sergeant down at Camp Upton. The song was part of a show he wrote for the Army, called "Yip-Yip, Yaphank." Now, 24 years after, he is writing songs again to give expression to the patriotism of a people. And putting on his old uniform and singing once more, bashfully, "Oh! How I hate to get up, in the morning!" From his new show, "This is The Army," there may emerge a song which will take another such hold on the mass imagination.

* * *

Time has to tell those things. The song that stays, reveals itself only slowly, as gold emerges slowly from ore. "War songs aren't written," Mr. Berlin says. "They happen. And they can't be hurried." In the end the song that stays has to prove that it catches the spirit of a way of life we love; it has to breathe our humor, and our sentimentality, the love we have of liberty, the divers ways by which we pursue our happiness. Only then is it a song. Until then it is just some words and a melody.

The Balines lived on New York's lower East Side. It is crowded and noisy and garish down there, and has not changed much in 40 years. Down around Cherry Street there was a man with a smile as friendly as a town pump and the habit of wearing a derby hat which was chocolate brown. His name was Alfred E. Smith and he was running for the office of Assemblyman. During his 12 years in office the chances are he occasionally had a meal in the eating place where young Israel Baline was a waiter.

The owner of a rival restaurant across the street had written a song. Not much of a song, but good enough to make his rivals in business feel foolish for having produced no songs at all. Israel's employer let it be known that he expected someone on his premises to do something to uphold the honor of the business. Israel's father was a cantor, so there was music in the family. Together with a fellow waiter, Israel turned out a shaky little song called "Marie from Sunny Italy." It was a pretty poor song and about all it accomplished was to put Israel's employer on a relatively even footing with his rival.

* * *

Then the little waiter tried putting into a song some of the things Alfred E. Smith seemed to epitomize: "East Side, West Side." Even the boy's employer became respectful. The song still has the power to fill its composer with a certain awe, at the degree to which it has become part of the country's musical history.

Irving Berlin says occasionally, about the number of songs he's written: "I've written more failures than any other composer, because I've written more songs than any other composer." Perhaps the reason he's written so many good songs is because the failures have kept him hypercritical toward everything he does. He says he has no complaint to make about the reception given songs that were poor; that anyone who would try to rhyme "sweeter" and "Aïda" deserved just what he got.

Sometimes songs have succeeded which, by all the rules, should have failed. "Alexander's Ragtime Band" was first written as an instrumental melody, called "Alexander and His Clarinet." It didn't sell. As time passed Irving Berlin was elected to the Friar's Club and was asked to have a song ready for the first Friars' Frolic he attended as a member. He had neither the time nor the idea for a new song, so he patched up some words for "Alexander and His Clarinet." He still insists these lyrics were the worst a song was ever burdened with. And—well, everyone knows what happened to "Alexander's Ragtime Band." "It turned out you could march to it," says Berlin with surprise.

Someone one tried to get Irving Berlin to discuss inspiration as a factor in prolific song writing. Berlin hasn't much use for inspiration, taking that to mean elaborate moods a person gets himself into in order to do what is, after all, just a job of hard work, a business, like any other. "Most of my songs," he says severely, "have been written deliberately, a little sulkily, while my business associates stood around me in a reproachful circle assuring me that if I didn't come through with something at once, our music publishing house would go on the rocks."

Hearing that Irving Berlin can neither read music nor transcribe it, many people wonder how he has managed, all these years. The secret is a battered old piano with a peculiar sort of attachment to compensate for his technical incapacities. He picks out the notes with one finger as he fits them together into a tune, in the key of F-sharp. You don't have to be a musician to know that many a tune simply won't adapt to the key of F-sharp. So that's where the gadget comes in. By means of a lever Mr. Berlin can automatically transpose any tune into the key best suited to it, meanwhile continuing to do all his musical thinking in F-sharp.

* * *

The idea of the song, or the emotion with which it deals, must be known to everyone, and expressed in concrete, homely, everyday terms.

The lyrics must be euphonious—that is, easily singable, and the total effect must be relatively simple.

The melody must be within the range of the average voice; it must appeal to the person having an untrained voice as well as to the technically trained public singer.

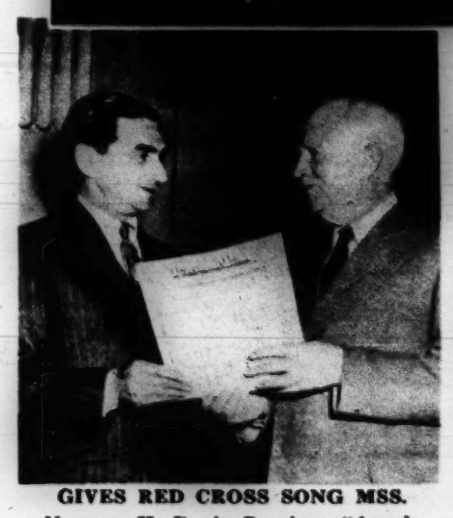
The title of any good song must have been planted effectively in the body of the song, which must then be sung so that the title will be (a) remembered, and (b) accented again and again, through the verse and the chorus. The title sells the song so if you have a title people can forget, you have a song they can forget.

Associated Press

IRVING BERLIN HAS A PIANO WITH WHICH HE CAN TRANSPOSE HIS F-SHARP COMPOSITIONS INTO OTHER KEYS

PLAYING "HOLIDAY INN" MUSIC
Mark Sandrich, Producer; Marjorie Reynolds, Singer

WORKING ON HIS ARMY SHOW
He Carried On His Publishing Business From Camp Upton While Rehearsing "This Is the Army"



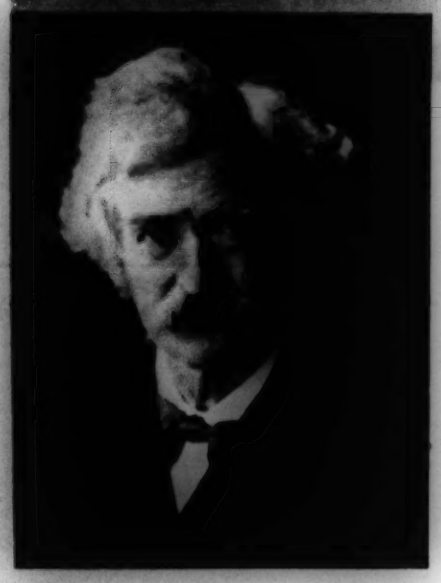
GIVES RED CROSS SONG MSS.
Norman H. Davis Receives "Angels of Mercy"

IN HIS HOME OFFICE
He Hums a New Tune for a Visitor

WORKING ON HIS BIGGEST HIT
The Army Relief Fund Gets the Profits

Mark Twain and the Gestapo

By Raoul Auernheimer



MARK TWAIN always had many admirers in Austria. But none of them may have remembered three years ago, at the time of the Nazi occupation, this curious fact: The author of "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" had written it in the same Hotel Metropole of Vienna which now suddenly became the headquarters of the German Secret Police, the so-called Gestapo. When the Nazis established their ruthless terror in the defenseless city, people who were imprisoned or feared to become imprisoned—half Vienna indeed—had other things to concern them than a humorous antithesis, Mark Twainish as it might be. Yet the writer, a faithful reader of this "relative of Cervantes," as Kipling called Mark Twain, recalled the writer's stay in the Hotel Metropole when he visited the building to arrange for his emigration. My permit in hand, I passed by the grim-looking guards watching the spacious staircase of the old-fashioned house, and suddenly it flashed through my mind that one of the great masters of independent laughter once went up and down the same steps I was now treading. Involuntarily I must have smiled, although of this I became aware only by reflex when I met the astonished look of the glum storm trooper on duty. I think it must have been the first time in half a year that he had seen a smile on any one summoned by the Gestapo.

Like every humorist Mark Twain loved contrasts. He set the pauper before the prince, confronted wisdom with stupidity and subjected puffed-up dogma to his devastating wit. But that he and the German Secret Police should, as it were, share the same roof, although at a distance of several decades, is an antithesis which even his bold mind could not have imagined. His own attitude toward the police was, to say the least, lacking in respect. We are told that as a young reporter in San Francisco he wanted to write an article about a policeman whom he had found asleep on his beat. Knowing that his editor would reject that theme he procured a huge cabbage leaf from a vegetable stand. With this in hand he bent over his victim and fanned the uniformed sleeper with gentle emphasis until the laughter of onlookers woke him. And so the incident was duly published the next day in the newspaper as an item of local news. If an Austrian Mark Twain had tried that in Vienna in the summer of 1938 he would still be in the concentration camp of Dachau.

It was from Dachau that I had just been released when I came to the Hotel Metropole again, and during all my stay behind the iron gate of that torturing place my thoughts had never wandered to Mark Twain. At Dachau there was also a camp library and if anyone had been ill, and consequently had time to read, he might possibly have enjoyed a bad translation of some story or other by Mark Twain, who in Nazi eyes at least had the advantage of having dined once with Emperor William when the emperor was young.

That Mark Twain also had written an essay "Concerning the Jews" the Nazis did not know. But it was of this essay that I was reminded as I climbed the staircase of this fortress of anti-Semitism, the Hotel Metropole under the Nazi rule. For it was here, where tens of thousands of Jews were persecuted under the "new order," that in the winter of 1897-1898 Mark Twain wrote down this remarkable philo-Semitic manifesto. Feted as he was by the Austrian Court, the Viennese aristocracy, and the most exclusive society of Imperial Vienna of those days, he nevertheless had time to occupy himself with the Jewish question always lurking beneath the surface.

While staying in the then beautiful hotel "all Vienna" passed through the drawing room of the Mark Twains. The well-to-do Viennese, always witty and gay, called it the "second Embassy" because of the never-ending stream of visitors lapping against the door of the illustrious American guest. Bigelow Paine in his "Life of Mark Twain" names some of them: one or the other members of the Imperial dynasty, the Queen of Rumania, famous as a poetess under the name of Carmen Sylva; the bearers of the oldest and proudest names of the Austrian monarchy, as well as those of the great artists of the epoch; the Russian painter Vereshchagin, the Czech composer Dvořák, the German portraitist Lenbach, and the Viennese pianist Leschetizky—a most international mixture.

Baron Albert Rothschild, the famous banker, might have been one among many. Forty years later his son Baron Louis Rothschild was to enjoy the hospitality of the German Secret Police for 14 months in this same house. Yet even he and his neighbor Chancellor Schushnigg, retained there for two years and a half behind the iron bars of the quickly improvised Nazi prison on the fourth floor of the vast building, may not have realized that the place where they were being punished, because they believed in the possibility of an independent Austria, once had been honored by the presence of the great American who did the same.

Another article that Mark Twain wrote in the Hotel Metropole was on the Austrian inventor, Jan Szepanik. This young man, a schoolmaster in a little Moravian village, was freed from the compulsory three-years military service on the basis of rather unusual conditions: provided he returned once every two months for half a day to his Moravian school he might continue with his remarkable inventions in Vienna unmolested to the end of his life — conditions obviously applying not to the famous inventor he had become but to the unknown schoolmaster he had been. Now that was something for Mark Twain to make fun of. He tells us that the 23-year-old Szepanik stemmed from a robust peasant family, the members of which were accustomed, while still in full vigor and good health, to attend the weddings of their great grandchildren. If the young Szepanik should reach but 90 years of age his obligation to travel six times a year from Vienna to the distant little Moravian village, requiring three days each trip, in 67 years would amount to a total of three and a half years instead of just the three years he would have been obliged to serve in the army, were he no inventor. "Is this just?" Mark Twain asks, and there is no doubt that his answer is in the negative. Worse still, the Nazis would say, he wrote this article for an outstanding American magazine to promulgate a subversive and even inimical opinion of the German-Austrian government and to ridicule it in the eyes of his American and international readers.

Well, Mark Twain was a liberal, a democrat; he sometimes satirized the police; he confessed publicly the conviction that even Jews were men, no better and no worse than their fellow creatures; and he was at the same time a convinced antimilitarist, nay—say it softly—a pacifist.

Mark Twain chose just the right moment for his one-and-a-half-year stay in Vienna. He enjoyed its society, its Burg Theater, which he called "a miracle of the world for grace and beauty and splendor and costliness"; he belittled Austrian politics ("a country of 19 nations, ruled by disunion"), and made fun of the attempt to suppress free speech in the parliament. With all that he was cheered and praised and honored in Vienna.

Today he would not recognize his Vienna nor his Hotel Metropole. He would go around the sinister-looking, isolated block and look up to the barred windows on the top floor, and he would seek in vain for a commemorative tablet on the wall on which he might read that he had stayed there 40 years ago. And if he should question one of the storm troopers, buzzing up and down the gloomy staircase, he would be told that the United States is a corrupt plutocracy, that the Mark Twain brand of writers are called "intellectual beasts" in Greater Germany, and that he would do better not even to mention such people as Mark Twain for the time being in Vienna.

And then, I think, the true pacifist Mark Twain suddenly would become a "war monger."

Culver Service. © Screen Traveler, from Gendreau

VIENNA AS IT WAS WHEN MARK TWAIN MADE ALL AUSTRIA LAUGH
For Months the American Humorist Dwelt in the Hotel Metropole, Now Gestapo Headquarters

WHEN HATS WERE MOSTLY DERBIES OR MINIATURE FLOWER GARDENS
A Morning on Fifth Avenue, New York, With Mark Twain (Center) Surveying the Sunday Pageant

The Case for Democracy

By Albert Field Gilmore

DEMOCRACY is now meeting its greatest challenge. It is in a position where it must prove its ability to stand against its most direct and dangerous opponents, or else. . . . Rule of the people and by them is joined in terrific combat with its opposite, Totalitarianism —ruthless, cruel, intolerant. While the Democratic nations are assured of final victory for their form of government, yet the rule of dictatorship has assumed tremendously formidable proportions.

The slogan so commonly heard as the goal of the Allies in the former World War, "The world made safe for Democracy," has lost its appeal. It is outmoded. A rude awakening has seriously challenged this theory. Rather have events brought the inevitable conclusion that it is Democracy that must be made safe for the world; which is to say, Democracy must prove in actual experience that it is the best form of government, the form that not only assures the greatest degree of personal freedom, but that it so cements its constituency that it can withstand any assault which may be brought against it. It must prove its ability to defend itself against all comers.

* * *

It is commonly held by citizens of Democracies that this form of government is more nearly in accord with the divine Will; that, because it expresses the combined will of a majority of its constituents, it is nearer to the divine Principle which governs the universe. While this theory may be tentatively accepted as a truism, yet in actual practice it is an assumption not yet proved, a thesis not yet demonstrated to the extent that the presence of divine sovereignty in human affairs has been generally accepted as convincingly proved.

An adage, old but true, proclaims that the stream can never rise above its fountainhead. Democracy can never rise in its efficiency to the altitude of demonstrated divine sovereignty unless its proletariat be imbued with the spirit of Democracy as the expression of the divine Will. This attained, assures the welfare of the many, while at the same time the individual is free to make his own way, to develop himself in any direction not in opposition to this Will. Thus will the welfare of the individual be the policy of the government.

This leads to the inescapable conclusion that Democracy to succeed must stem from an intelligent citizenry imbued with the spirit of true service, inspired with the high purpose of bringing to the people the greatest opportunity for self-expression and improvement, while at the same time presenting to the prospective or actual attack of an enemy the ability to protect itself against any degree of aggression.

To attain this status the demand is for education of its citizens in the meaning and purpose of true Democracy, clear understanding of its fundamental law and its application to the general welfare, and the recognition of the privileges which accrue under the form of government which proclaims the greatest degree of liberty to its citizens. It is under this regime that rugged individuality reaches its greatest height.

* * *

Education, then, is a chief building stone in the structure of truly democratic government. Immediately there is raised the query, What type of education best prepares for citizenship in a Democracy? Will secular education as commonly conceived meet the need? Or must there be under the very foundation stones of Democracy a substratum of religious education of a type that recognizes God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and Christ Jesus as the revelator of Himself to humanity.

If it be denied that knowledge of God and true worship are necessary to success in the experiment of democratic government, the challenge is met by the simple admonition, Look about you! Never in human history have so many nations engaged in so terrific a struggle as that which now is commanding the attention of the whole world. The Democracies, conceived in the idealism of freedom, equality, and fraternity, are struggling for their very existence. And the assertion is broadcast from the countries under dictatorships that Democracy has failed, has proved itself incapable of developing a civilization that can protect itself, while at the same time protecting personal liberty and providing for individual development. In other words, the Democracies have gone soft.

It must be admitted that there is some ground for such strictures upon free government. When the premises are carefully examined, when a searching and sympathetic survey is made, the conclusion will be arrived at that while Democracy of itself is based upon just and righteous ideals, there is yet much to be done to prove its superiority above dictatorships or autocracies. It has yet to prove itself. If the background of the great Democracies be examined there will be found many inherent weaknesses, conditions and situations which fall far short of the demands of true Democracy.

* * *

The question has been posed, Could the Four Freedoms be established in practice without religion? And an affirmative answer has been returned: they could be established without recognition of Divine Sovereignty in the world of affairs. But would they persist? The conviction is growing that the present chaos is due in large measure, if not entirely, to the lack of divine guidance in the affairs of the Democratic governments.

It is indubitably true that therein lies the cause for the great animosity preceding the outburst. Wherever your glance may fall, upon the United States, France, Great Britain, you will be confronted by instances, numerous and far-reaching in their influence, where greed, national self-interest, imperialism, disregard of the very fundamental Christian virtues have characterized the acts of governments. So obvious are the instances that there seems little need to recount them.

One glance at the so-called Negro problem in America in its relation to the spirit of the Golden Rule opens a vista leading to the opposite of ideal Democracy. Exploitation by England of Malaya, Burma, and other subject peoples, of the East Indies by the Dutch, of the Congo by the Belgians, reveals a situation wholly apart from and in complete refutation of democratic principles. The same is true of the French treatment of her Colonial population. In the face of these facts, how can it be said that Democracy has proved its claims of superiority in government?

It probably is true that these conditions which have obtained under the aegis of the Democracy are no worse, are even better, than the treatment accorded similar peoples under the monarchs. But that scarcely answers the question. The claims of the Democracies must be substantiated by proof of their superiority in the actual conduct of affairs, else such claims are meaningless.

Yes, the Four Freedoms are possible of attainment in a Democracy without the influence of religion and worship. But the result will be a house built upon the shifting sands of greed and self-interest, upon lust and power and strife, for gain without the leavening influence which the Great Teacher presented so impressively for the whole world.

* * *

Freedom of expression may be attained. But unless that freedom be tempered by the desire to serve the general welfare, through the channel of government, it becomes but sounding brass and a tinkling symbol. Tolerance is a Christian attitude when not a sign of weakness. Democracy is best subserved when all service has the high purpose to promote the general welfare.

Freedom of worship may indeed be permitted out of a general purpose to provide the greatest possible degree of freedom of expression. However, in practice it has proved that even the nations proclaiming this privilege for all have used stern measures to limit the right of worship when not carried on in accord with their prescribed canons. The true spirit of Christianity is tolerant to all true worship, and yet protects its abuse.

Freedom from fear can scarcely be legislated. No assertion of a fundamental law, no legislative act or governmental proclamation can eliminate this most common of all enemies, the most potent destroyer of happiness. Whether the fear to be eliminated springs from a sense of lack, of suppressed liberty, of loss of inherent rights, the only sure and safe remedy for fear flows from a source far above human sovereignty. It derives only from understanding of the divine sovereignty, knowledge of God and His universe and man. This is the one sure antidote for fear, and manifestly this remedy is brought into practice only through religion and true worship.

* * *

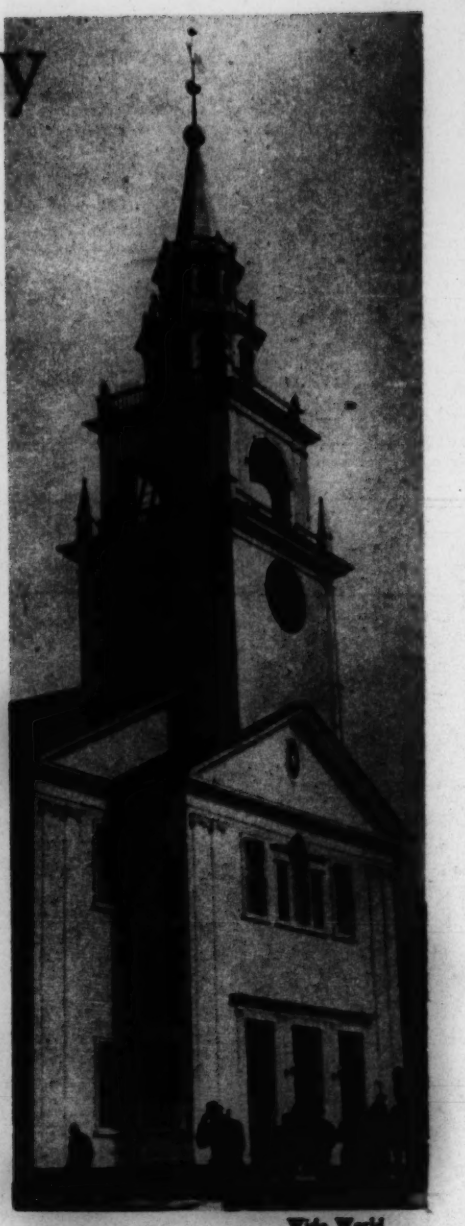
Freedom from lack, that is, assurance of the abundant life for every citizen is a high and worthy goal. It is nobly conceived but up to date has been ignobly carried out. The millions of underprivileged should shame the governments, democracies or monarchies, which, notwithstanding all their opportunities for rescue have on the other hand provided and supported policies to enrich the few with a plethora of material possessions, while the masses continued in abject poverty.

The one and only remedy for this condition is an awakening on the part of the proletariat to their inherent rights: that the demands of true brotherhood be recognized, and the determination to see to it that these demands are instrumented, be carried out through the government established of, for, and by the people. The Negroes and share-croppers of the South, the impoverished workers of the teeming centers of Great Britain, the primitive peoples of the various Colonial possessions cry to Heaven for release from both fear and want.

How plain it is that no government can or will solve the tremendous problems facing humanity except through recognition of and obedience to the divine Will, the almighty Power that "doeth all things well"! Yes, Democracy is challenged. Its ideals are the best, but its lofty concepts can be successfully motivated to the extent of the demonstration of true Democracy only through that degree of obedience to the divine Will which invokes the aid of Omnipotence.

RESIDENTS TURN OUT IN FULL STRENGTH TO VOTE
The Town Clerk Checks the Ballot of Mrs. Mary Jane Adams, 92

THE WHOLE COMMUNITY LUNCHES TOGETHER ON VOTING DAY
Here Are Discussed the Items to Come Up at Town Meeting



Wide World

SCENE OF DEMOCRACY IN ACTION
Town Center, Hancock, N. H.

He Builds a Ship In Ten Days

By Don Freeman

AS ONE SHIP COMES OFF THE LINE, ANOTHER IS ALREADY AT WORK

IT HAS ALWAYS been a perilous venture for an artist to go forth with a notebook in hand and a squint in one eye. The attention this performance attracts even in normal times is comparable only to the crowd that gathers to watch an excavation in an old vacant lot, and nowadays the suspicion aroused is likely to be formidable. He feels twice as uncomfortable when he takes out a small book and jots something down in it.

I can no longer pretend to be a man perplexed with his income tax while all the time drawing some incident or character near by. Other times to keep the inquisitive away I have impersonated a gas collector writing out his daily report. But during my stay in California I have succeeded, with proper permission, in filling several notebooks with much material pertaining to war production activities and remained for the most part unnoticed and overlooked. And for a good reason—people are too busy to look over an artist's shoulder.

* * *

As everyone knows, Henry J. Kaiser, when he is not in Washington, is out on the Pacific Coast seeing to it that ships come down the ways while he is attempting at the same time to find means and other ways to put wings on cargoes. Naturally when in San Francisco I made it a point to go across the bay to observe what I could of the Kaiser shipbuilding project in action and the head man himself. For one thing there was his smile which of late has seemed to stretch across the broad length of our land. One morning I was on my way across the long magnificent bridge span over the bay in a bus crowded with ship workers of all types. In front of me sat a tall, brown-skinned young man whose nationality had me a little puzzled. Not being sure I asked and he replied, "American Indian." Next to him sat a Chinese, then a Negro and an Irishman next—an All-American busload.

Arriving in Oakland I was directed to the offices of Mr. Kaiser. It was a fortunate morning and before very long there I was shaking hands with him across a large desk. The smile was real. It made me feel at home in the midst of this large office which suggested to me a stage set for a New England living-room. There was a quiet green tone about it all, with Venetian blinds at the windows through which could be seen the broken pattern of the distant shipyards.

A few pictures hung on the walls including the usual painting of a square rigger in full sail. Here it seemed to make an especially significant background for the man who had on his desk before him a model of the controversial proposed cargo plane. While he 'phoned or gave dictation, he moved the plane about like a boy with a toy. He was so very easy-going and good-natured that I soon forgot the importance at this point in history of his vital capacity for production.

I had asked not to let my being there slow up for a second the duties on his agenda and explained that I wished only to observe him in action. But he began reading aloud a poem which had just appeared in some newspaper obviously written in tribute to him, it seemed to me. He appeared quite moved by it and read slowly and with humble inflection. The stanzas seemed interminably long and I felt tempted to interrupt and ask something about how the cargo ships were taking shape. But the next stanza had already begun. I couldn't help but feel important things were waiting upon his word. Finally the poem was finished with emphasis on the last line and he called his secretary to send it right off to a certain man in Washington with a marginal note to the effect that he considered this poem to personify the spirit of this certain man.

* * *

I was relieved when the asthetics had been dispensed with and believed I would now at last see him go into some form of table-pounding and action-getting routine. I moved aside when a few men from the adjoining office came in to talk things over, bringing with them papers—plans, I presumed, serious matters of the day. One of them began reading from a morning newspaper and after several paragraphs of editorial eulogy of the man behind the desk, I began to sketch Mr. Kaiser listening. When the editorial became too flowery with supernatural intonations he leaned toward me and beamed, "Isn't that awful?" His smile broke into a laugh and I found myself bursting into laughter, too, along with him till it filled the room.

Then, abruptly, the fun was over. There was a 'phone call and for the next ten minutes a flow of the most serious and involved talk. It was production on the line, plane talk demanding details, no guesswork, accuracy, and every now and then Mr. Kaiser would insert, "We're at war. Nothing else matters."

If I were a trained reporter equipped to make accurate quotes from the conversations with Mr. Kaiser that morning I would do so. But as I am not, I can be certain only of the sparkle in his eye and of my feeling that this is no superman, with a magic to perform his accomplishments, but a man whose wand is vision along with a talent for perfect planning, and the proper amount of fearlessness and confidence.

ALL-AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS OF THE KAISER NIGHT SHIFT

"WE'RE AT WAR. NOTHING ELSE MATTERS" · HENRY J. KAISER

Painting and Drawings by Don Freeman

Among the New Books

The Battle of the Plow in England

Farmer's Girl, by Elisabeth Harland. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press. $2.50.

BRITISH FARMERS have contributed so much to the war effort of their country that statistical reports of their work abound in figures almost beyond one's comprehension. It is a matter of record that Britain now produces more than 60 per cent of its food requirements, as against a prewar 40 per cent. The pressure of governmental supervision has been judiciously applied, the experience of agricultural experts widely shared, mechanization on a vast scale put into operation, and millions of acres of grassland reclaimed for the plow.

To understand what the farmers have accomplished, and under what conditions they must work, it is helpful to read further than the reports put out by a justifiably proud Ministry of Agriculture. No better supplementary picture could be provided than by stories of what goes on day by day, season by season, on typical farms thus engaged in winning the Battle of the Plow. One of the first of these behind-the-scenes portrayals of farm life in wartime England is "Farmer's Girl," an account of work on a Norfolk truck farm during the first three years of war.

* * *

Like many of the members of the girls' Land Army which later arose out of the necessity of meeting the shortage of farm labor, Miss Harland was a London office worker unfamiliar with soilways; unlike these girls who do actual farm work, she has the duties of an overseer. They include keeping the farm accounts; arranging complicated shipping schedules when the various crops are ready; keeping the labor book up to date for pay-roll purposes (no easy matter, with 30 men each earning a shilling here, half-a-crown there, in addition to their wage rate); and seeing that the work is carried out according to directions.

Miss Harland's descriptions of this routine work on the thousand acres of Silford Manor Farm are enlivened by her blithe attitude and her enthusiastic response to the exigencies of rural life; yet it is in the interruptions to this routine that the real scope of her work emerges. No one, after reading her account of wartime farming, can entertain any such misconception as she naïvely held before going to Silford Manor, namely, that farming consists of putting seeds in the ground and waiting for them to come up.

* * *

In addition to the ceaseless work involved in the normal dawn-to-dusk activity, the British farmer now must cope with wartime complications, and Miss Harland's matter-of-fact acceptance of her extracurricular experiences brings this vividly home to the reader. The sheltering of evacuees, the inroads of soldiers on maneuvers, the tremendous amount of paper work required by the government, the difficulties of transportation, rationing problems even more stringent for the grain bags of livestock than for the larders of their owners—these are only a few of the things that bring the war close to Silford Manor. Bombs which rock the walls of the manor house bring it still closer, but in time they too can be regarded only as interruptions—not disruptions. Nothing can stop the daily work of the farm, the coming of seedtime and harvest, the planning for the future.

M. W. S.

Writing Tested by Theology

The Mind of the Maker, by Dorothy L. Sayers. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.

THAT DOROTHY L. SAYERS, who has been described as "one of the best known detective story writers in England and America," should undertake an explication of the doctrine of the Trinity as set forth by the great fourth-century theologian Athanasius, may be said to constitute the reverse of the situation which obtained when Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, famed Biblical authority and New Testament translator, surprised his colleagues by publishing a mystery story—"The Curse of the Colophon."

But, after all, it should be encouraging, rather than startling, to discover this renewed evidence of literary versatility; while to many Christians there remains enough of mystery in the orthodox trinitarian formulas to exercise the talents of a detective, whether real or fictional.

Miss Sayers argues that if man is indeed made in the image of God, as the Bible teaches, it should not seem strange if men express in a measure the creativeness of Deity. The human analogies of fatherhood and kingship are constantly employed to suggest the infinite love and power of God, but, for some reason, the author finds, "the 'Creator symbol' is used, if used at all, to illustrate the deep gulf between God and his creatures."

* * *

Breaking away from this commonly accepted view, Miss Sayers frankly draws an analogy between the creative experience of literary expression and the creative activity of God, while in so doing she sets forth the threefold but at the same time unified processes involved—an artistic Trinity in Unity.

In the writing of a book, the author justly reminds us, there should inevitably be present three basic elements, no one of which can stand alone if the book is to reach fruition and attain success: "The Creative Idea . . . the Creative Energy . . . and the Creative Power," which are seen as corresponding analogically to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost of the Creeds, and to the creative power of Deity in so far as this can be humanly conceived.

It is of course evident that before a book appears in any form there should, as indeed there must, exist in the author's thought a creative idea or plan, clamoring for expression. This corresponds, in Miss Sayers' illustration, to the first Person of the Trinity. Next in order there comes, the writer points out, what represents the Son, "The Energy" which "brings about an expression in temporal form of the eternal and immutable Idea" . . . "the sum and process of all the activity which brings the book into temporal and spacial existence"; while lastly, reference is made to "The Creative Power . . . the third 'Person' of the writer's Trinity."

* * *

This Power differs from the Energy, though intimately associated with it, and is in a sense, what the book means to the reader,—the effect, and yet in a subtle way the cause, of the creative activity of which it forms a part. In short, Miss Sayers ably contends that "Book-as-Thought, Book-as-Written, Book-as-Read" provide a workable analogy for a divine and creative "Unity-in-Trinity."

Entirely apart from its express purpose, the book provides a clear and illuminating insight into the activity of literary composition. We may not all accept the theological background which is presupposed; but Miss Sayers has given us, whether consciously or unconsciously, her autobiography as a writer—a volume as refreshingly witty as it is thought-provoking; and there is much to be said for her conclusion that "the artist's experience proves that the Trinitarian doctrine of Idea, Energy, Power, is, quite literally, what it purports to be—a doctrine of the Creative Mind."

T. L. L.

The World of Poetry

TO THE STUDENT particularly interested in Hartley Coleridge, the new edition of his works edited by Prof. Earl Leslie Griggs of the University of Pennsylvania (New York: Oxford University Press. $3) may be useful. To the average person it appears to bring no benefit other than to remind him of the already published verse of the Lakeland poet.

Delving into papers in the possession of the Coleridge descendants, Professor Griggs came upon nearly 300 unpublished poems, and the recent edition consists of a number of these, together with selections from previous collections. It is our conviction that little advantage is derived from the publication of work which, if by an entirely unknown author, would be considered insufficient. The best of writers, doubtless, have penned considerable material later consigned to the scrap heap. Those not wise enough to destroy the evidence have left it lying around in the form of unfinished and unpublished manuscript.

The section of the new volume devoted to hitherto unpublished verse includes labored sonnets and miscellaneous lyrics, some of them clumsy parodies, probably perpetrated in jest. The pun on "Butter's Etymological Spelling Book, &c." is the kind of thing Smith Minor would hand surreptitiously around the Second Form classroom during a recitation from Cicero. There are funeral pieces, wreaths of verse, as it were, offered obviously as neighborly tribute, not inspired by deep emotion. A typical one goes by the heavy title of "On the Late Mrs. Gibson, formerly Miss Twist, a Relation of Mr. Greenwood's, Grasmere." The lines are no more dexterous than the label.

Some of the selections from earlier published poems are reread with pleasure. Among these are the familiar song beginning, "She is not fair to outward view," and the sonnet entitled "Liberty," which reads:

> Say, What is Freedom? What the right of souls
> Which all who know are bound to keep, or die,
> And who knows not, is dead? In vain ye pry
> In musty archives, or retentive scrolls,
> Charters and statutes, constitutions, rolls,
> And remnants of the old world's history:—
> These show what has been, not what ought to be,
> Or teach at best how wiser Time controls
> Man's futile purposes. As vain the search
> Of restless factions, who, in lawless will,
> Fix the foundations of a creedless church—
> A lawless rule—an anarchy of ill:
> But what is Freedom? Rightly understood,
> A universal license to be good.

PEARL STRACHAN

And Now—Jane's Aircraft

Jane's All the World's Aircraft, edited by Leonard Bridgman. New York: Macmillan. $10.

COMPILATION of an authoritative handbook of the world's aircraft is a prodigiously difficult undertaking in any circumstances. In the midst of history's most widespread and hardest-fought war it is little short of impossible.

Yet the editors of Jane's All The World's Aircraft have succeeded not only in getting together a reference volume but in getting together a good one. Of course, much of the information it offers concerning military craft is already dated. It could not be otherwise. And details of many new Allied fighters and bombers have had, of necessity, to be omitted from the year book because of military secrecy.

However, in its listing of basic military and naval types, in detailed descriptions of the flying services of all nations, in classifying and describing aero engines and in aviation knowledge and lore generally, the new Jane's All The World's Aircraft is a remarkable work.

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The Cricketers' Almanack, Too, Carries On—A London Letter

Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1942, edited by Haddon Whitaker. London: Whitaker. 5s.

LONDON

I OFTEN WISH that someone would publish a yearbook of the theater as admirable as Wisden; but the wish is vain. To produce a work of comparable interest on the drama requires an ability of a different order from that displayed in such full and generous measure by Haddon Whitaker in the seventy-ninth edition of the "Cricketers' Almanack," which not even the bombs of the enemy, smashing up Wisden's traditional home in the City, have been able to prevent from appearing.

The reason for the impossibility of being comparably interesting about the theater is this: cricket is, on a multitude of counts, the most fascinating of games, but especially so because it is inexhaustibly susceptible to statistical analysis. There is no end to the tables of statistical analysis that the knowledgeable cricketer can compile. There are the highest individual scores, the highest totals, the smallest totals, the record for the first, second, third wicket, and so on up to the tenth, tables of fast scoring, even tables of slow scoring, lists of men who have scored more than 25,000 runs, who have knocked the bails a record distance, who have scored a large number of successive hundreds, who have taken four wickets in four balls, who have scored four hundreds in one week, made a thousand runs in a month, taken ten wickets in an innings, scored first wicket hundreds in either innings of the same match—and all this is only the beginning.

* * *

The prime quality required in the production of so irresistible a volume as Wisden is therefore the quality of research, backed up by some mathematical ability and a talent for orderly arrangement. Such capacities in the compiler of a work on the theater, unfortunately, will not take him very far, or in a particularly interesting direction. He can give a list of long runs. He might conceivably, if he could ever find out, provide a table of the profits made by these long runs. It would be possible to show what is the largest sum of money ever made by any player out of a single part, to work out the highest scale of remuneration for each spoken word, to make a corresponding list of short runs and big losses, to estimate the earnings in the drama of the principal dramatists, to present the profit and loss accounts of their various works, to compare the financial fortunes of such a piece as "The Only Way" in London and in the provinces, and so on.

It would, I suppose, in theory be possible to treat the theater statistically in some such way as this. But in actual practice it would be almost or quite impossible, not only because of the natural secretiveness of managers, but also on account of the maze of financial mystery in which such inquiries would result. And even if it were practicable to surmount these obstacles, though the consequent work would undoubtedly have a certain interest, it would not in value compare with Wisden, for it would cast no light whatever upon the theater as an art: it would be significant only in its reflection of the theater as a business. Whereas the statistics in Wisden are directly relevant to the inner essence of cricket.

* * *

At the same time it must be admitted that Wisden this year is not so packed with figures as it usually is. The war may be defied by this excellent publication, but it has its effect, all the same. The other day I was at Lord's, watching Harris of Notts making a phenomenally slow and cautious score, when an air raid signal sounded, the guns opened up, and a German aircraft flew over the ground. Then Harris took a mighty hit and scored a boundary. But no one saw it, for we were all craning our necks to catch a sight of the swastika.

After that, we resumed our watching of the patient Harris, but it was a long time before he relaxed sufficiently to hit out again. If the Germans thus robbed us of a boundary, they have taken more than 500 pages out of Wisden, which customarily spreads itself over nearly 1,000 leaves. This year it has only 387, a thing hard to be borne. Even so, it gives closely packed measure. There is a very finely written appreciation of Hammond of Gloucestershire by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, whose style is eloquent but admirably controlled. There are surveys of the cricket of the past year, whose substance falls more within the territory of my colleague Maillard Stead than mine. There are biographical fixtures and records and accounts of matches played, all of them, as I have said before, evoking the deep but impossible wish that somebody would make a yearbook of the drama of similar excellence.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Ludwig's Odyssey of the Ages

The Mediterranean: Saga of a Sea, by Emil Ludwig. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $3.75.

LUDWIG'S "The Mediterranean" reads like a romantic-poetic appreciation, it has the power of a vast fresco, it contains the abiding material of a friendly schoolbook. It is not to be read in a hurry but to be taken up leisurely, a page at a time; and further time must be allowed for the thinking and the flights of imagination which it inspires, and for the suggestions for collateral reading which it throws out all along the way.

The only questionable part of the work is the unnecessary Preface. "The Mediterranean" is a work of art, and as a work of art, it speaks for itself, requiring explanation from no one, least of all its author. Far from being a book to criticize, analyze, and dissect, it is one to read, re-read, and cherish. If allowed its own way, it will, in a measure at least, Mediterraneanize the reader's thought. It will let in color, clarity, form, emotion, and bring out of the past many a pertinent lesson for today. It can help to cure the habit of diverting the eyes towards trifles and cause a reader to apprehend more deeply great experiences.

The subject is not only vast, but in its entirety, impossible of treatment in a single volume; and Mr. Ludwig, like every true artist, has to forego fully as much material as he includes in his story of the career of Western civilization. From the earliest communities of the East, he traces the gradual expansion of the Mediterranean world, with its shifting tides of conquests and cultures, follows the emergence of great ideas, the appearance and disappearance of whole civilizations: Greece, Phoenicia, Carthage, Ancient Rome; Renaissance Italy and Mohammedan Spain; the Age of Napoleon and the long series of upheavals "that has not yet run its course."

Democrats, despots, Crusaders, pirates, warriors, prophets, philosophers, merchants, statesmen, artists, heroes, and knaves—an all but endless parade of the great and the sham-great—march before the enchanted gaze, discovering themselves with word or deed, discovering also the times in which they lived, and the timeless springs of human faith and endeavor.

I. S.

The Book Window

Chemistry, by Gerald Wendt. (New York: John Wiley. London: Chapman & Hall. $2.25.) Concise explanation of fundamentals of chemistry, written to provide college students and adults with a key to chemical processes used in their environments and to possibilities inherent in this natural science.

Weather and the Ocean of Air, by William H. Wenstrom, Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50.) Ceaseless pageant of clouds and sunshine in the sky and methods and instruments used to foretell weather, including those suitable for use by amateurs, described by retired major formerly connected with United States Army Aerological Service.

Design for Power, maps by George D. Brodsky, text by Frederick L. Schuman (New York: Knopf. $3.50). World revolution from causes of World War One to September, 1941, analyzed in terms of the struggle for power between forces which would impose a "slave peace" and those looking to a world order of freedom.

South Carolina Silversmiths (1690-1860), by Milby Burton (Charleston, The Charleston Museum, $3.50, with a paper-bound edition at $2.50). A directory of 319 South Carolinian silversmiths, with a biographical note on each. A valuable reservoir of information for all interested in old silver, whether collectors, historians, antiquarians or genealogists. The author is the director of the Charleston Museum.

Gracious Majesty, by Laurence Housman (Scribners, $3). Twelve plays, bringing the total to 54, in the Victoria Regina series. The author says these will be the last on the subject. Characters include King Leopold, the Kaiser, Edward VII as Prince of Wales, Carlyle, Disraeli, Bismarck, and John Brown.

Conversacion, by S. Lipp and H. V. Besso (New York: Hastings House. $1.50). A Spanish primer "written for the Army Air Forces."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Make Your Conversation
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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

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Open Only on Christmas

"WRAP IT CAREFULLY. Mail it early. But first—think before you buy that Christmas present for your service man." That's the latest advice from Army, Navy, and Marine headquarters. And it's not a suggestion—it's an order—if you want your Christmas gifts to rate with the services.

For the boys do have definite gift preferences, and if you're not well acquainted with your particular service man's whims, it might be wise to heed the results of a recent survey on the subject.

According to the poll, Navy men list waterproof wrist watches as their ideal gift, while the Army rates them high. Both branches approve portable radios, wallets with the proper service insignia, and pen and pencil sets. Army men put in a plea for good regulation shirts (all gifts of wearing apparel must be regulation) although the Navy is less interested. At least half of the men surveyed in both groups mentioned stationery and compact kits of bath towels as prime choice.

On the negative side the boys name cribbage boards, playing cards, checkers, and chess sets. And unless you've a budding author at camp, you can forget those attractive diaries you've seen on the counters.

But the list of possible gifts is far from exhausted. Depending on the individual tastes of your service man, and the amount of money you plan to spend on his gift, you can send him packages ranging from soap to military brushes. Only don't include an electric razor—electric gadgets are taboo—and you'd best confine toiletry offerings to razor blades, shaving mugs, and manicure sets.

Remember that such prosaic items as toothbrushes, whiskbrooms, and sewing kits make more practical remembrances than the fanciest "goody" box you can find, and a shoe-shining kit with polishing cloth would be a welcome accessory to the lads who scrub their own ~~these~~ days.

If you'd like to encourage more frequent correspondence, send a writing portfolio or a case of postcards. For a camera fan, a picture album or some rolls of film might be appreciated. And, although it's hardly practical for men on the move, a portable victrola will please anyone from jitterbug fan to opera lover.

According to military regulations, jewelry is not permitted; however, identification tags and chains are possibilities.

If your service man has a permanent station, he'd probably appreciate a subscription to his favorite magazine and the hometown paper. And, although service libraries are becoming increasingly well equipped, you might send a book—if you know the sort of reading matter he likes.

Even on $50 a month, your rookie may have need for a billfold or money belt, and of course, a money order included would never be amiss. Checks and currency are unsatisfactory gifts. Checks cannot be cashed easily, while currency may be easily lost en route. Postal money orders, however, can be cashed anywhere, and paid in foreign currency at the prevailing rate of exchange.

About food — non-perishables are strongly urged by army and navy officials, and, in fact, are required for overseas food packages. This may mean that Junior will have to do without his favorite fudge cake this year, but such hardy foods as raisins, crackers, marshmallows, cookies, pots of jam, cheese, and hard candy (not gooey) will please him equally well. A container of instant cocoa which needs only be mixed with hot water for a nourishing beverage might also be included.

The range of gifts for overseas men is somewhat restricted, due to space limitations. Parcels for shipment out of the United States must not exceed 11 pounds in weight, 18 inches in height, or 42 inches in length and girth combined. The public has been asked by the Post Office Department to voluntarily restrict the size of parcels to that of an ordinary shoe box, and the weight to six pounds.

Since members of the armed forces are given sufficient food and clothing, mailers are asked not to include such gifts. Definitely excluded are perishables, intoxicants, inflammable materials, and poisons or compositions which may injure persons or damage the mails.

Only one Christmas package per person may be mailed to each overseas man during any one week. All packages must be mailed between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, and each should be endorsed "Christmas Parcel."

Packaging of overseas gifts is extremely important. All articles must be mailed in substantial containers, and covered with wrappers strong enough to resist the pressure of other mail on the long journey. Sharp edged instruments such as razors must have their points protected; candies in thin pasteboard boxes are to be enclosed in heavier containers; packages with many items, such as hard candies, etc., should be tightly packed in order that articles may not be be loosened in transit.

Since all packages are subject to censorship, mailers are asked to speed handling by securing the coverings of parcels so that they may be inspected quickly.

Addresses must be clearly marked. They should include name and address of sender; name, rank, Army serial number, Marine Corps unit number, or name of ship and naval unit; A.P.O. number of the addressee; and the post office through which the parcels are to be routed.

Packages for prisoners overseas may be sent through the local post office, although chances of reaching their destination are problematical. Again the rule of "no perishables" applies, in addition to any article which might be used as a weapon.

The most practical gifts include warm clothing, hardtack, soap, prepared (dried) fruits and vegetables, and food concentrates.

Packages for prisoners must be wrapped twice in brown paper and once in canvas, with the name and address printed on each wrapper. Weight and size limits are the same as for regular overseas gifts.

Although no packages for specific persons are now sent by the Red Cross, due to pilfering of parcels en route, regulation packages are sent to American prisoners of war with Red Cross protection. Persons wishing to brighten the Christmas of fellow citizens in prison camps can send such packages through the Red Cross; however, no individual camp or location may be specified.

JUDITH-ELLEN BROWN.

Keystone View Co. of N. Y.

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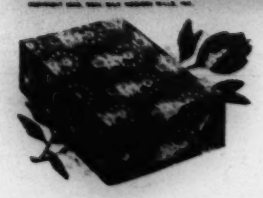

What? Christmas Shopping in October?

This year, as always, Realsilk is ready with the answers to all your Christmas shopping problems. But this year, as never before, we must stress the importance of shopping early, as urged by the government. Deliveries will be slower. Train service will be taxed. You probably have many gifts going to far destinations. Start your shopping now and avoid last minute rush and disappointments!

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Watson Sterling

MODERN SILVER WITH THE BEAUTY OF OLD MASTERPIECES

. . A Thinking Army

(Continued from Page 3)

come the itinerants of the Bowery, eager for a wage even though it must be earned on the firing line. Perhaps eager, too, for the strange experience of being wanted.

Since the first registration the seafaring men of the Merchant Marine, who, when on shore leave, stay at the Seamen's Church Institute, have also used this Board. Those actively employed in off-coast shipping are classified in II-B (occupational deferment) as already engaged in a hazardous calling essential to the war effort. Men even of the coastal and inter-coastal shipping services are usually deferred on similar grounds. They are all required, however, to keep the Board informed of their employment, which, if it ceases, may cause their transfer from II-B to an active classification in the army.

* * *

As is the case with Selective Service Boards the country over, this one has jurisdiction over its registrants in the interim between their civilian status and their induction into the military in the camps. It is authorized to review in the light of evidence that can be corroborated, the classifications in which it first placed the prospective draftees, and if departure from instituted rules of priority exist, to transfer the men to other categories. Also, when personal affairs justify it, the Board can defer for individuals the regular induction date as much as three weeks.

The five members of this board are identified with the occupations and social life of the quarter. The chairman is a sales manager; one of his colleagues is in Wall Street; two are retired businessmen; while the Chinese-American member is manager of a popular restaurant in Chinatown. The supervisor of office work is an Italian-American. Aware that its responsibility is unreservedly to the Army, this judiciary is at once shrewd and kind. Neither the incompetent vagrant in need of bread nor the prosperous malingerer seeking exemption for the sake of jam, is likely to confuse the issue. On the other hand, with the warmth of brotherly understanding, these arbitrators advise and assist those who are confused by the conflicting claims of family and country; and remind them of their right to appeal if the decisions of the Board are not satisfactory.

Most dependents in this Board's neighborhood are incapable of employment and are living on a financial scale that cannot be reduced without risks to well-being. Naturally they view with alarm the departure of those who have supplied their sustenance, for government allowances do not fully compensate. And as history and political philosophy are no part of their daily bread, the high aims of the United Nations are only dimly apprehended.

Sometimes, however, there appears a dependent of quite a different caliber. On the evening I am reporting, a husky German strode into the room ahead of an elderly woman whom he introduced as his mother. He said he earned $80 a week as a machinist and he was the only support of his aged parent, who was the dearest thing on earth to him and needed expensive special care. Therefore he asked for a deferred classification in 3-A.

At this the elderly woman sprang to her feet. "I am ashamed of you, Hans," she cried. "Is it for this you brought me here? I think you like your wage too much. I am not sick. I can work. I want you to be a soldier and beat that Hitler."

Forty prospective draftees explained their problems that evening. Over and over again time was asked for the settlement of debts or the winding up of business deals. Only in the case of "Hans" did I feel that claims were rooted elsewhere than in conscience.

Except for the Board members, the building was deserted when I descended its stairs. On the main floor, however, the custodian still kept guard.

"Got a few moments to hear a story?" he asked.

I had learned that the stories of this "old inhabitant" were richly worth waiting for, so I paused eagerly.

* * *

"It's a fine thing," he said, "this library consented to the Board's meeting here. The other day one of the old draftees, back on furlough—a Syrian, but an American citizen, of course—told me this about himself:

"'I wasn't much interested in the war,' he said, 'and felt kind of sore about the draft; but one evening before a hearing upstairs I stopped in to look over the books. I was tempted by seeing them sitting out free on the shelves, and I began to pick them up and look them through. Then I got a borrower's card, and read books about this war and looked at pictures in magazines. I told some other fellows and they started coming here, too. And we formed a club to read about this war and discuss it. Then came Pearl Harbor and now I guess all of us are glad to be fighting.'

"That's just what he told me." concluded the custodian. "And many are the draftees I've seen myself browsing about these books, expanding their patriotism."

"It's a fine story," I responded. "Have you heard of the little English boy who said he thought the American Army was 'the most perfect gentleman'? It all confirms my belief that the men who make the best soldiers are exactly those who have to settle their affairs at home, square their consciences, and know why they must fight before they can release their emotions for what war requires."

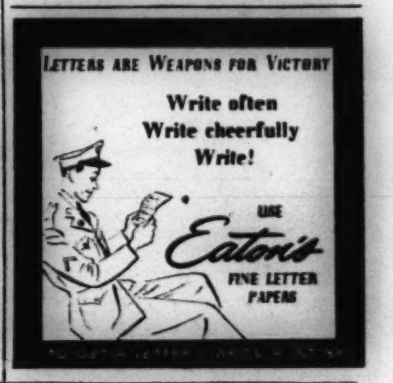
* * *

Grave opinions frequently are voiced regarding the attitude of American selectees and draftees toward military service. A fear seems to be widespread lest "complacency" among our enlisted men will weaken their effort. By complacency is meant, apparently, such satisfaction with life as it was before the draft that the sacrificial regimen of today is hard to accept. Well, of course the more highly a thing is valued the harder it is to part with, but, by the same sign, the better is it worth defending.

May it not be, therefore, that in many cases what we construe as complacency is in reality a love of home and liberty, accompanied not by an unwillingness to fight, but only by an unwillingness to glorify fighting? Home-loving men lack the martial viewpoint and training of a military caste, but they have the advantage of being molded by civilian employments and common human experiences to a three-dimensional manhood, a stature which a professional soldier less often attains. Their incentive in war is not love of combat, but a profounder emotion, love of family and the peaceful trades. We can trust these citizen-soldiers.

Facts and Figures

The 12,700 officers and soldiers of an armored division of the U. S. Army fire about 20,000 weapons ranging from pistols to 105-millimeter howitzers. . . To carry the division's vehicles 200 miles, a day's march, 154,000 gallons of gasoline are required. . . At full strength an armored division has 3,500 vehicles. . . Each of the eight armored divisions is made up of eight branches of the Army.



WHAT TO DO ABOUT ANTI-FREEZE THIS FALL

1 IF YOU SAVED YOUR LAST WINTER'S ANTI-FREEZE.

Some of the ingredients of "Prestone" anti-freeze will last from one winter through the next—those, for example, which protect the car against freeze-up. But to give protection against freeze-up is only one function of a good anti-freeze. A good anti-freeze also performs other functions, just as important. One of these is to guard against rust and corrosion . . . which is why all good anti-freezes are "inhibited." These inhibitors do wear out; and when that happens the car is no longer protected against clogging and overheating caused by rust.

That is one of the reasons why you cannot use an anti-freeze indefinitely . . . why, for instance, we guarantee "Prestone" anti-freeze for "a full winter's use" and no more. *New, fresh anti-freeze is always to be preferred over anti-freeze which has gone beyond a single winter's driving.*

If, however, you decide to re-use your anti-freeze, take the following precautions:

If you stored your anti-freeze during the summer, take it to your dealer *before* putting it back in the car. There are 2 good reasons.

A *To make sure that no dirt or foreign matter has spoiled it.* (Cans frequently rust through from the outside and from the bottom. Dirt and foreign matter will clog your cooling system badly.) If your solution is brown or rusty-looking, don't bother to take it to your dealer but discard it at once. Be extremely cautious in this regard. Your car is a valuable property: it is in the interest of sound conservation to take all reasonable precautions.

B *To have the strength checked . . .* You don't know, definitely, what concentration you had at the end of the season. If your anti-freeze was "alcohol base," you almost certainly lost strength before you took it out last spring. Even if you used "Prestone" anti-freeze, which contains no boil-away alcohol, have the strength checked just the same. You may have lost protection through careless filling, slop-over at the over-flow pipe, and leaks caused by road-shock and wear-and-tear during driving.

If you left your anti-freeze in your car, and have been driving with it all through the summer, point B (above) is even more important, for obvious reasons.

These precautions are the very least you can take to protect your car. Remember, none of them will put back into the anti-freeze the rust and corrosion inhibitors which were there when you bought it last fall, and which have since been used up. This is one of the sound technical reasons why manufacturers guarantee anti-freeze for only one winter's driving.

2 IF YOU DID NOT SAVE YOUR LAST WINTER'S ANTI-FREEZE..

See your dealer at once and get "Prestone" anti-freeze installed in your car. As of the date this advertisement goes to press (approximately July 15th) it appears that there will be enough "Prestone" anti-freeze this fall—after Army, Navy and lend-lease requirements have been met—to supply all regular users. We make this prediction because we have increased our manufacturing facilities and because there will be fewer cars on the road this coming winter.

HAVE YOUR DEALER CHECK YOUR CAR for leaks, rust, sediment, or loose connections which may have developed during summer driving. Make sure your "Prestone" anti-freeze is used in a clean, tight cooling system. Then you can *forget* the anti-freeze problem for the rest of the winter. You will be protected completely—against freeze-up, boil-away, dangerous and obnoxious fumes, rust and corrosion. You can place complete confidence in new, fresh, full-strength "Prestone" anti-freeze. It is *guaranteed* for one full winter season.

Product of
NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
UCC
General Offices: New York, N. Y.
Branches: Chicago and San Francisco

The words "Bakelite" and "Prestone" are registered trade-marks of National Carbon Company, Inc.

OPA Retail Ceiling Price $2.65 A GAL.

PRESTONE
ANTI-FREEZE
YOU'RE SAFE AND YOU KNOW IT
...ONE SHOT LASTS ALL WINTER!

IT'S THE SAME "PRESTONE" ANTI-FREEZE, no matter which container it comes in—metal can or glass jug. To conserve metals for wartime use, the familiar "Prestone" anti-freeze can was discontinued early this season, and the sturdy new glass jug was substituted. Your dealer may have cans or jugs or both. Buy either. No difference in the "Prestone" anti-freeze they contain.

An Adventure in Friendship

IN CO-OPERATION with the Mexican Government, the Friends Service Committee in Mexico is transforming swampy and almost hopeless localities into habitable villages; instituting collective farming projects; building model towns and formulating acceptable, educational programs.

And as Mexican peasants and students from the United States work side by side in a spirit of genuine, non-salaried accord, a friendship is being forged, destined to unite the two countries in a closer bond of mutual relationship. As the supervisor of the Friends Service Camps, Heberto Sein, a Mexican and a Friend, says:

"It is a constructive work of greatest import, because it not only drains swamps, but people's relationships of all prejudices and mistrust, a part of the supreme work of building the world of tomorrow."

This adventure in friendship has already made astounding progress. The peasants who are helping in this work are really farmers, as they achieved that status after the Revolution (1910), when the Government took over the haciendas or large estates, for the benefit of the toilers. They are Mestizos, of Spanish-Indian blood, which produces a fine people according to Mr. Sein, who laughingly remarked that he, himself, is a red-headed Aztec. In fact, the chosen leaders for these enterprises are all Mexicans of Indian descent.

This work is open to students in the United States who are interested in building a genuine friendship with Mexico. A station-wagon brings them here, but aside from that aid, each student pays $35 a month to cover living expenses and any necessary transportation. At present there are 90 students working in Mexico, who believe in expressing friendship in terms of service. As Mr. Sein remarked, human beings are more impressed by actions than words, and Mexicans are no exception.

Although these Service Camps have been in existence for four years, one of their biggest projects began last February, when 17 young men, students from Boston to California, came down to help the peasants of tropical Tolome, Veracruz. A half-ruined house was made livable, and peasants from the "ejido" or communal land villages met them on the swamp and exchanged names and greetings. The important task of friendship building accompanied the work of digging a two-mile canal, which is to carry off water from the swamp that not only affects Tolome but other villages also. To dig this drainage canal, which eventually will take the waters to the Gulf of Mexico, means that peasants and students must stand in mud up to their waists, and with machetes, hew their way through three jungles, while at noon they share their lunch.

The schoolteacher at Tolome was curious. He came out to dig, for this non-salaried co-operation was revolutionary to him, and he saw a new education taking place among his people. Later the only clergyman became interested, whereupon there began a religious adventure in tolerance and helpfulness with youth, and union services became the order of the day. As a balance to this manual labor, games were introduced, and forum hours for the discussion of social, educational and economic problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Natives and American Volunteers Work Together to Drain the Tolome Swamp, Veracruz; Right, Village Scene in Veracruz

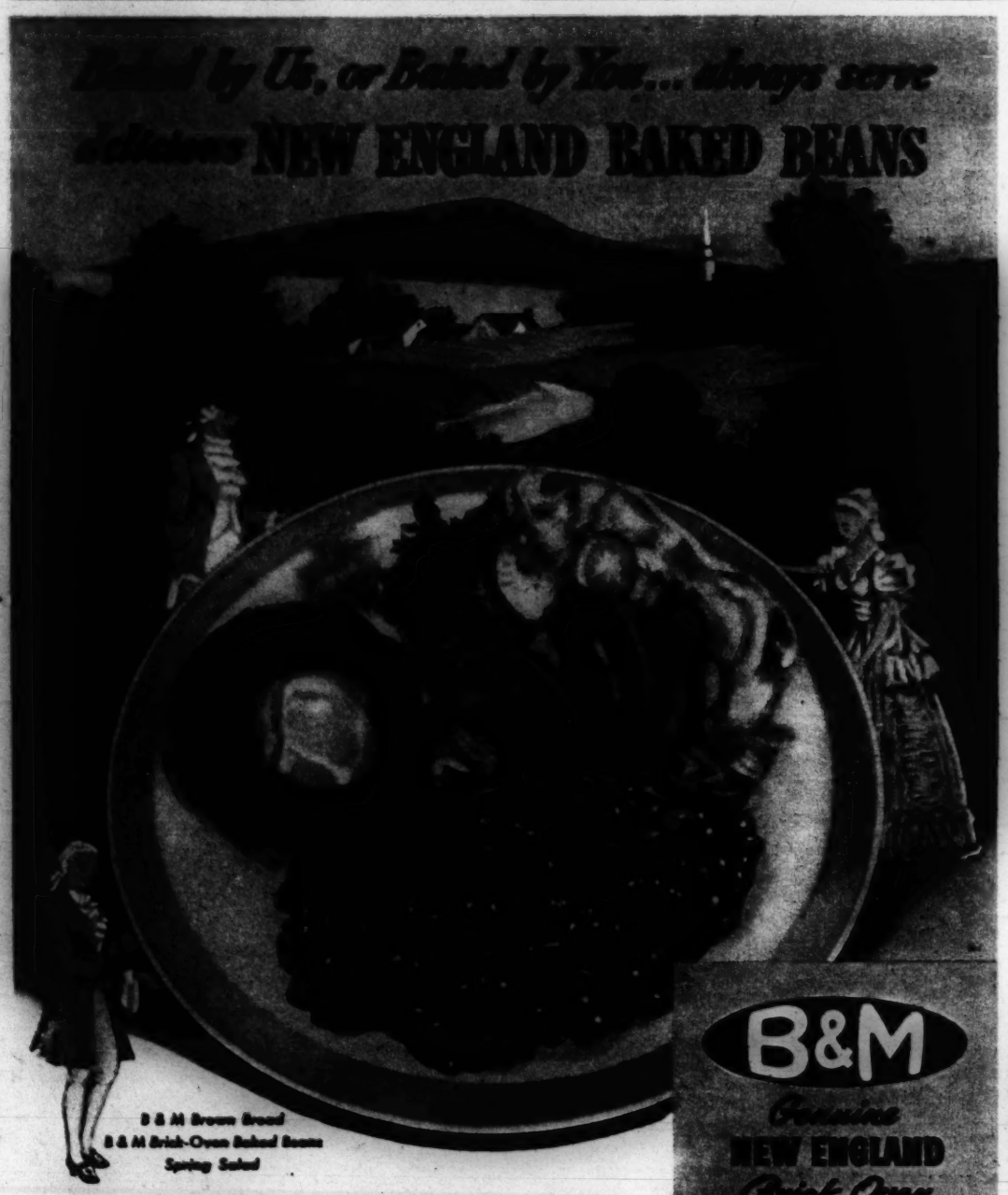
These students are bringing hope to Tolome, a village of more than 1,500 inhabitants. This story of what is being accomplished has reached colleges in Mexico, and Mexican students who come to observe, stay to work. It will not be long now before the once impossible swamp is turned into rich agricultural land.

Another project of the Society of Friends is, in Mr. Sein's opinion, the greatest experiment in collectivized agriculture in the western hemisphere. It is going on in the Laguna region, an agrarian community, called La Paz, near Torreon, 500 miles north of Mexico City. On good farm lands they cultivate wheat and cotton and already the peasants have received credits from the Agricultural Bank of Mexico.

The several thousand peasant farmers, members of agrarian societies, hold this land in common and have bought modern machinery, such as tractors, while an electrification system will soon make available electric pumps for irrigation purposes. The people at La Paz want a model village, and 25 students are helping these peasants of Indian descent obtain their wish. There is drainage control, pipe water, adobe houses, a good school, a plaza and playground to replace inadequate shacks and poor educational facilities. The boys are making adobe blocks, laying foundations and putting up walls under the direction of a Mexican master mason. By the end of the year, 60 houses will be finished, each having two rooms, a kitchen and a patio.

The girl students work in co-operation with the Department of Physical Education. Their two projects are in Torreon and Durango, and their task is to take poor children to the playgrounds, teach them games and in general to institute recreational programs, specially in agrarian communities. The doors to this work are open to every American young woman, who wants to serve here in Mexico.

MABEL F. KNIGHT.



B & M Brown Bread
B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans
Spring Salad

The most famous, genuine New England Baked Beans are B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans. They're baked in brick-ovens and in open bean pots. Baked slowly, slowly, all day long! Baked with lots of juicy pork and spicy, old-time sauces! Baked in the painstaking and traditional Down East way.

Look for these good, old-fashioned flavored baked beans at your grocer's. If, however, due to container shortages, he is temporarily unable to supply you, we suggest this:

Bake your beans at home, but bake them this extra-tempting New England style. Don't try short cuts. Take the time and trouble to bake beans deliciously, as B & M bakes them, 'til they're mealy, tender, golden brown. The resultant "feast of flavor" will richly reward you.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

See FREE Recipe Offer Below

For Free New England Baked Bean Recipe and also packet containing more than four dozen other famous recipes for delicious Down East dishes, many handsomely illustrated in full color, address Dept. D-4. Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

B&M
Genuine
NEW ENGLAND
Brick Oven
BAKED BEANS

TRY THIS NEW RECIPE TODAY...

The Boys in Service Will LOVE Delicious NEW Cookies EASY-TO-MAKE WITH Curtiss Baby Ruth Candy Bar

COSTS LITTLE TO FILL THE COOKIE JAR

Save this recipe!

½ cup butter, or other shortening
⅜ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

Bake a batch today ... send the soldier a box!

CRISPY! CRUNCHY! CHEWY!

☆ Cookies made with delicious Baby Ruth Candy Bars are the newest taste-thrill for America. Everybody—youngsters and grown-ups alike will be tempted by the NEW...DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR... of cookies made with BABY RUTH —Rich in Dextrose.

CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

. . We Need China's Help

(Continued from Page 2)

and Egypt are essential to the cause of the United Nations and to the defense of China herself.

Only lately have a few planes begun to go to the China front, and these not of our best. We have flown some bombers in from India. Fighter planes to protect the bombers are harder to send because their range is short and there are not intermediate airfields on the route over the Himalayas. But if the port of Rangoon had not been lost, if the Burma Road had not been closed, we could be shipping fighter planes into China now.

This summary of what China has lost so far because of our entry into the war shows that we cannot yet pride ourselves on the help we have given to China.

I do not want to minimize what we are doing.

* * *

We are doing a great deal financially. We have made large loans. China is on the same lease-lend basis as other United Nations. Theoretically, she has a large share coming to her out of our vast productive resources, and without need to worry about where the money is coming from.

The relief we are giving to China is splendid. The United China Relief campaign this year has already raised more than $5,000,000, and ought to reach its goal of $7,000,000. I hope that if any Americans are within sound of my voice they will give and urge others to give to this campaign. For relief, China still needs our help.

We are also aiding China strongly with advice on currency, engineering, production, traffic and other technical matters.

But I think no sincere American wishes to lay much stress, in such a war as this, upon relief and advice as our two main efforts to support an ally. We would rather emphasize what we should still do, to earn China's help.

First of all, there is a growing number of Americans who realize that we should remove from the minds of our Chinese friends the haunting fear that we are still Atlantic-minded, that we do not yet take Japan as seriously as we take Hitler. Hitler is the Number One enemy in Europe and in the Near East. To Americans and to the Chinese, the menace of Japan is just as great or greater. We shall give a great stimulus to China's morale if we make it quite clear that millions of Americans know and urge that Japan has got to be beaten, not after Hitler has been disposed of, but at the same time if not sooner.

* * *

Second, there is a growing demand that we send to China many more bombers and many more fighter planes too. In spite of the argument that it is hard to get fighter planes into China now, we refuse to believe that American ingenuity is not equal to the job. We also want to see a great increase in the amount of supplies flown into China by our heroic transport service across the high Himalayas.

What is even more important, we want to rid ourselves once and for all of any notions of white superiority. I do not believe that there is very much of this among the Americans who go to the Far East, among our airmen or our diplomats, our soldiers or our technical advisors. Most Americans are pretty well able to get along with the Chinese on an equal footing—except that we are likely to feel our inferiority to them in cultural ways. But they are very kind about that. On the whole, we and the Chinese can easily treat one another as equals. Here at home, however, there is an insidious tendency to consider that the Chinese are not quite the same as, say, our British allies. We are trying to guard against that, for it is dangerous.

Finally, both America and Britain should surrender at once extraterritoriality and all other special rights in China. Under these rights all foreigners have immunities which in other countries only diplomatic representatives enjoy. The Chinese authorities cannot arrest a foreign criminal, tax a foreign business or search foreign premises. These rights deny Chinese sovereignty and, like our immigration laws, insult and humiliate a people allied to us.

Many of us believed and urged that the surrender of these special rights should have been made voluntarily, as a gesture of equality and friendship, on Aug. 29, which happened to be the one hundredth anniversary of the first unequal treaty, forced upon the Chinese in 1842. The date passed and nothing was done. We are now urging that the step be taken on Double-Ten. What more appropriate could we do to celebrate the independence of China than by recognizing that it is indeed full independence so far as we are concerned?

All these things we should do, not merely because they are expedient, because we need China's help, but chiefly because they are right and fitting and worthy of the spirit of our victorious alliance.

Associated Press Photo

How I learned the great Zambini's neatest trick

1. Zambini, the famous magician, was plain Harry Carpenter when we were roommates in college. Even then, he made my neckties disappear. The other night, we had supper after his show. Everything was lovely until the waiter brought coffee.

2. "No thank you," I said. "Coffee contains caffein, a stimulant . . . and I never touch stimulants." Zambini laughed. "Watch the great Zambini! Presto! . . . the caffein is *out!* Drink it . . . it is not a stimulant!"

3. He insisted he wasn't fooling, so I drank two cups of the finest coffee I ever tasted. I don't believe in magic, but after dinner I told him: "Professional ethics or not, show me that coffee trick . . . or else!"

4. Zambini chuckled. "You force me to give away a good trick. That was Sanka Coffee . . . real coffee, but 97% of the caffein has been removed. Compared to *that*, making an elephant disappear is child's play!"

5. "I like Sanka Coffee because of its flavor," he said. "Sanka Coffee is a delightful blend of fine coffees. And while 97% of its caffein is taken out, so it is *not* a stimulant, all the delicious *flavor stays in!*"

6. Deep gratitude made me send him an electric stove, a coffee-maker, and some Sanka Coffee. I plan to visit him again, too. Maybe I can learn something else as wonderful as that Sanka business . . . but I doubt it!

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT!

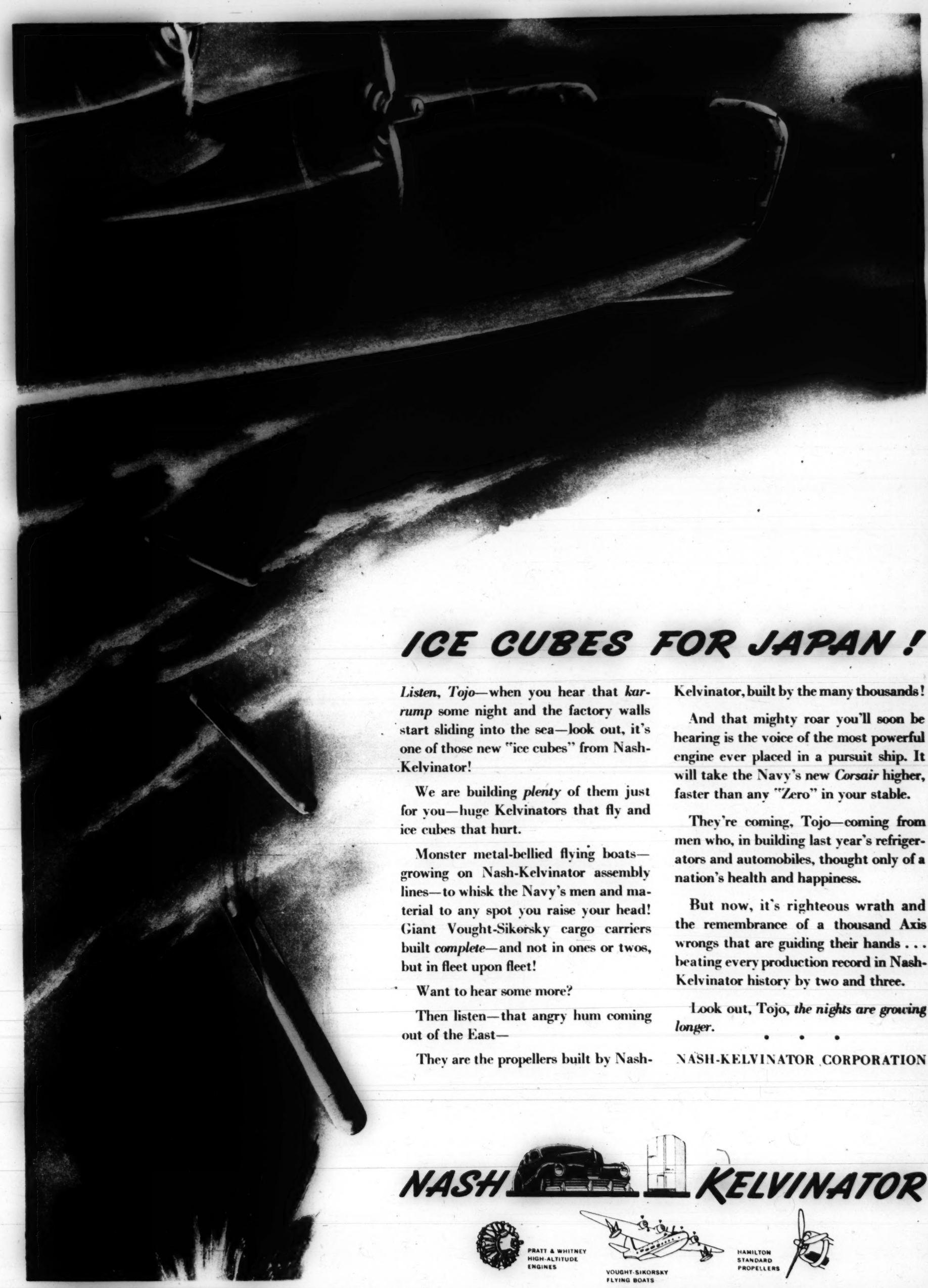
Sanka is one of the great coffees of the world . . . rich . . . satisfying and delicious. Sanka is ALL coffee, and *nothing but* coffee! Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT . . . for 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . *without* removing *any* of the delightful flavor.

Remember to make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire.

SANKA COFFEE

Vacuum packed in glass or tin

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT . . . 97% CAFFEIN-FREE



ICE CUBES FOR JAPAN!

Listen, Tojo—when you hear that *kar-rump* some night and the factory walls start sliding into the sea—look out, it's one of those new "ice cubes" from Nash-Kelvinator!

We are building *plenty* of them just for you—huge Kelvinators that fly and ice cubes that hurt.

Monster metal-bellied flying boats—growing on Nash-Kelvinator assembly lines—to whisk the Navy's men and material to any spot you raise your head! Giant Vought-Sikorsky cargo carriers built *complete*—and not in ones or twos, but in fleet upon fleet!

Want to hear some more?

Then listen—that angry hum coming out of the East—

They are the propellers built by Nash-Kelvinator, built by the many thousands!

And that mighty roar you'll soon be hearing is the voice of the most powerful engine ever placed in a pursuit ship. It will take the Navy's new *Corsair* higher, faster than any "Zero" in your stable.

They're coming, Tojo—coming from men who, in building last year's refrigerators and automobiles, thought only of a nation's health and happiness.

But now, it's righteous wrath and the remembrance of a thousand Axis wrongs that are guiding their hands . . . beating every production record in Nash-Kelvinator history by two and three.

Look out, Tojo, *the nights are growing longer.*

• • •

NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION

NASH KELVINATOR

PRATT & WHITNEY HIGH-ALTITUDE ENGINES

VOUGHT-SIKORSKY FLYING BOATS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS